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## Suarez Reaches Economic Pact With Opposition

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The government and opposition leaders tonight reached a pact designed to provide safeguards for Spain's fledgling democracy.

In return for the opposition's pledge of wage restraint on the part of workers, the government agreed to institute social reforms to give more economic control to the first democratically elected parliament since 1936.

The government promised high wages, a 20-per-cent ceiling on pay increases, the government said.

After announcing the pact with Communists, Socialists, right parties and regional minority groups, Premier Adolfo Suarez said: "I am very satisfied. Spain can now overcome its crisis."

The Suarez regime is struggling with an inflation rate of 30 percent and a foreign debt of \$10 billion while trying to implement reforms that will bring economic activities out of shadow cast by 39 years of neo dictatorship.

The agreement will be signed Tuesday. Its main text will be the attitude of 6 million workers whose labor contracts

are coming up for renewal before next July and who are feeling the full brunt of inflation.

Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo acknowledged that the pact would demand sacrifices from workers.

Neither the unions nor the employers' organizations took part in the negotiations, in which Premier Suarez bargained with parliamentary opposition leaders elected in June.

Meanwhile, in Barcelona, hundreds of thousands of Catalans staged an emotional homecoming today for Josep Tarradellas, who returned after 38 years of exile to assume the presidency of the newly re-established regional government.

Mr. Tarradellas, 78, last of the Franco-era exiles to come home, told supporters at the airport: "Your loyalty to our people has made possible the great victory that we are living today."

Before leaving Madrid on his flight to Barcelona, Mr. Tarradellas told newsmen at the national capital's airport: "Catalonia has won the biggest victory of the century—and without bloodshed—by negotiating the re-establishment of the Generalitat."

The "Generalitat" is the name in the Catalan language for their autonomous government that the

### In Defending U.S. Role

## Commitment' to Israel Reaffirmed by Carter

By Don Irwin and Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—President Carter sought yesterday to lay out his policy on the Middle East, saying he was "not a peace conference" would lessen his concern for Israel's survival.

Carter restated his "overriding commitment" to the "irrevocable" of Israel, but said the United States has "two in the Middle East."

He first is the "unshakable commitment" to Israel. My "overriding commitment" and the commitment of this nation is to guarantee a long, secure and peaceful future for the Jewish people.

He said the United States also acts as a mediator "who is not a peace conference" would lessen his concern for Israel's survival.

Emphasis on Trust

The President said if the United States loses the trust of the Arabs, "then the hopes for peace are dashed for years to come."

He said for Mr. Carter's "peace conference" would lessen his concern for Israel's survival.

He said the United States also acts as a mediator "who is not a peace conference" would lessen his concern for Israel's survival.

## Art Items Worth \$2.8 Million Stolen at a Florence Museum

FLORENCE, Oct. 23 (UPI)—A 25-billion lire (\$40,000) worth of ancient paintings, weapons and jewels were stolen from a museum founded by a 19th-century British art collector, the police said.

The thieves, who were seen by four or five persons, entered the suburban Stibbert museum through a skylight and stole the most valuable items displayed, including a "Baptism of Christ" by 18th-century master Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and a Madonna and Child attributed to Renaissance artist Sandro Botticelli.

Also stolen were a "St. Dominic" by 15th-century painter Carlo Crivelli, a "Madonna with Child and Saints" by an artist known only as the master from Verrucchio, nine other paintings, 44 Indian, Malaysian and other daggers, 15 Chinese and Japanese swords, 200 sidearms, 11 ancient firearms and more than 500 medals, medallions, pillboxes, cameos, coins and other small objects.

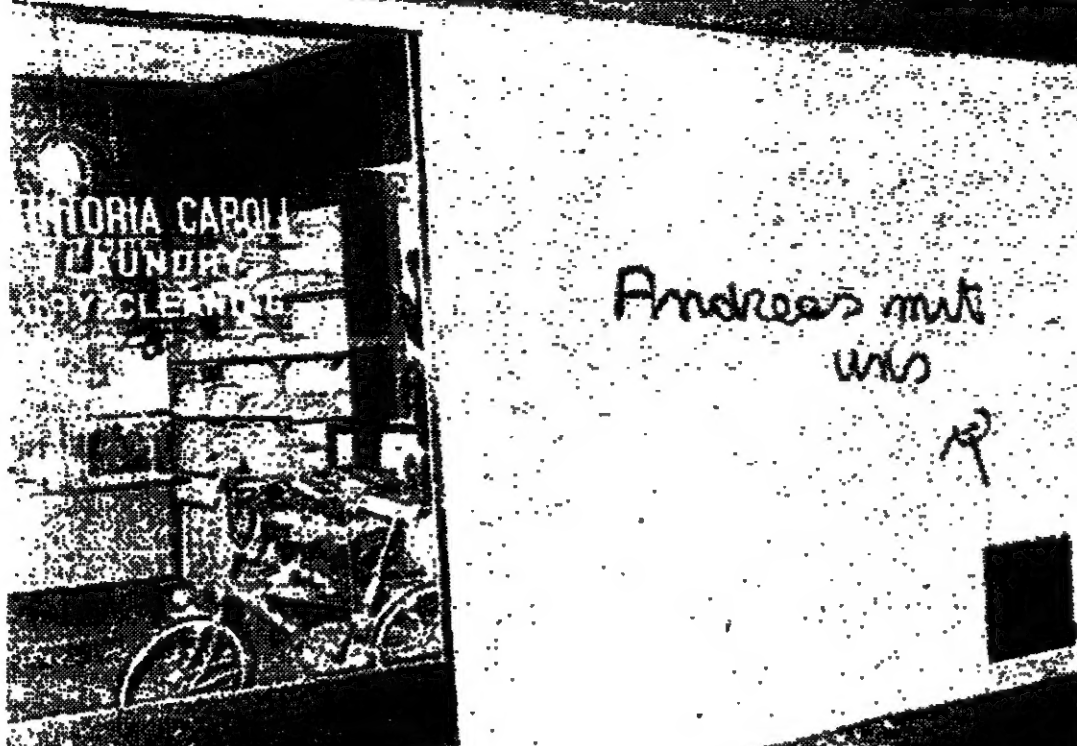
Experts said that it would be difficult to put a monetary value on some of the pieces, but that 25 billion lire was a reasonable estimate for the whole lot. They said that all items had been catalogued and photographed.

### Private Collection

Most of the exhibits in the museum come from a private collection assembled in the 19th century by Frederick Stibbert, the son of a British father and an Italian mother. Stibbert fought with the Red Shirts of Garibaldi.

The thieves apparently hid overnight in the museum's garden, a children's playground in the daytime, then climbed to the museum's roof and lowered themselves into the interior through a skylight.

They forced open a garden door to leave the museum.



Sprayed on the wall of a Milan shop are the words Andreas Mit Uns (Andreas is with us).

### Search for Schleyer's Killers Pressed

## Terrorists Hunted in Maginot Line

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Police today searched the area south of Mulhouse in eastern France—including old blockhouses and tunnels of the Maginot Line—for traces of the kidnapers who killed Hannu-Martin Schleyer after West Germany rejected their demand that 11 terrorists be freed from jail to ransom him.

Meanwhile, violence continued at scattered sites around France and in Italy as leftists attacked West German firms and others considered appropriate targets of revenge for the deaths of three terrorists who reportedly committed suicide in a Stuttgart prison.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in an interview that he expected terrorists to seek revenge, too, for a police raid that rescued 88 airline passengers from hijackers backing demands for Bonn's release of 11 members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

French police said that a number of the "more credible" of many reports from the public had led them to concentrate on a triangular frontier area between Mulhouse, where Mr. Schleyer's body was found in an abandoned car Wednesday evening, and Basel and Delemont in Switzerland.

One Story Discredited

After long questioning, police discounted as false the story of a Frenchman who claimed to have met in Colmar a month ago three of the 16 Baader-Meinhof terrorists sought in the Schleyer case—Rolf Heisler, Angelika Speitel and Christian Klar.

French police say they are convinced that Mr. Schleyer, 62, a West German industrialist, was killed on French soil but have no legally acceptable proof that he was slain in this country or that he was held in France before his kidnapers murdered him.

Police have revealed the existence of only one reliable witness in the case, a Mulhouse gas station attendant who recognized Klar and Willy Peter Stoll as the occupants of an Audi he refused Tuesday morning.

But a Mulhouse-based traveling salesman told newsmen after reporting to police this morning

that he was convinced he had seen Heisler Tuesday morning on the Champs Elysees bridge, alone at the wheel of a Frankfurt-licensed Mercedes coupe. "The car was on the French side of

the border, going into France," the man said.

There have been reports of criticism by West German authorities of French police work on the case.

### Letter of Thanks

But the neighboring West German state police chief has written to the Mulhouse police chief thanking him and his French colleagues for information they have gathered in the case, police here said today. "I express my great satisfaction for this excellent cooperation," he was quoted as saying.

Attacks designed to show sympathy for the West German terrorists occurred in Paris and in western and southwestern French cities.

A Molotov cocktail, which did not explode, was thrown through the window of a BMW dealer in Le Havre, in the west.

Very slight damage was caused by a firebomb outside the door of the Franco-German Bank in central Paris.

A bomb exploded in a Mercedes dealership in the 18th Arrondissement of Paris, causing minor damage. It was claimed in telephone calls to news organizations that the attack was made by the "Autonomous Combat Brigades" in memory of Andreas Baader and two other Baader-Meinhof gang (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Threatens Air Boycott

## Bonn Urges Others to Tighten Airport Checks

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 23 (UPI)—West Germany demanded today that measures to foil hijacking be tightened in many parts of the world and indicated that its planes would boycott airports where it deemed security procedures to be too lax.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that Bonn was making "considerable efforts" to insure a measure of safety by instituting its own controls in foreign airports.

The West German security drive has caused disputes with local authorities in some countries. Spanish officials, for example, initially had qualms about allowing West German personnel to check passengers and luggage at the airport of Palma de Mallorca.

Spain agreed to the extra controls only after tense negotiations and after Bonn threatened to cancel landing rights in West Germany for all aircraft coming

• 42 nations pressing UN for debate on air hijacking. Page 4.

from Palma de Mallorca. Such a move would have affected the Spanish tourist industry.

The controls will apply only to aircraft flying to West Germany, the West German Transport Ministry said in announcing the agreement today.

The hijacking of a Lufthansa airplane 10 days ago began at the airport in Palma de Mallorca. West German investigators found the check-in routines there cursory on the day of the hijacking and even on the day after it.

The hijackers killed the airline's captain at Aden. The 88 passengers and crew members were freed by West German commandos in Mogadishu, Somalia, on Tuesday.

### Other Checks Sought

Officials here said today that the government wanted security checks by West German personnel in several other airports, including those at Algiers, Dakar, Senegal and Tripoli in Libya.

The Transport Ministry said that it would bar planes from countries where airport controls are inadequate.

Lufthansa, the West German airline, warned travelers today to be prepared for even more rigorous security checks than those carried out since the hijacking. Passengers may be asked to take off their shoes before boarding, the airline said.

Last week, traffic at West German airports slowed and many flights were delayed as police



Painting of Madonna and Child, attributed to Sandro Botticelli, which was among those stolen from the Friedrich Stibbert Museum in Florence, Italy. Total value of loot is estimated at about \$2.8 million.

### Pledges to 'Stand Alone'

## Defiant Vorster Rejects Compromise on Blacks

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Prime Minister John Vorster said today that his country was prepared to "stand alone if we must" against Soviet strategy to "kill us off by force" and U.S. moves "to strangle us with finesse."

In an interview taped for U.S. television, Mr. Vorster repeatedly rejected suggestions that his country must ultimately fall under the weight of increasing black unrest.

He was questioned before last week's decision by his government to ban the largest and most effective black newspaper in South Africa, ban major black organizations and detain or arrest many dissident leaders.

### Compromise Rejected

There will be no compromise of this stand against black majority rule, he said.

"If you think that we must compromise on the issue of one man-one vote, on the issue of black majority rule, then I must say to you here and now, the answer is 'no.' It is not something that you can compromise on."

Asked if South Africa, in the face of increasing worldwide criticism, can survive on its own, Mr. Vorster said:

"Obviously we must survive on our own and we are prepared to stand alone if we must."

He added, "It appears to us at the moment, the Soviets want to kill us off by force, the United States wants to strangle us with finesse."

### Carter Blamed

He traced the U.S. posture to the advent of the Carter administration and said the pressure has taken on economic forms recently. While he refused to be specific, he said, "We have had actual cases where people have told us straight out that they were under terrible pressure" at feeling their investments in South Africa.

The Carter administration has forced U.S. industry in South Africa to pay their workers "certain minimum wages" above what they pay workers in other foreign countries, Mr. Vorster said.

On Friday, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced he was recalling Ambassador William Bowdler from South Africa for consultations on last week's crackdown. Was Mr. Vorster planning to recall his ambassador in Washington?

"No, I don't think that has ever been contemplated and I am certainly not contemplating that at all," he said.

Mr. Vorster also said:

• The impasse over Rhodesian black majority rule is caused by confusion over what black group should succeed Prime Minister Ian Smith's government. "Must we settle with the people who have the majority support of the blacks, or must we settle with the people with the guns?"

• The final medical report on Steve Biko, a dissident leader who died in a South African prison, has not been issued. There were widespread reports that Mr. Biko was beaten to death, but Mr.

Vorster said he knew nothing about the cause of death.

• He is demanding certain guarantees from the United States before South Africa will sign a nuclear nonproliferation treaty. "I find it very strange that South Africa should be pressurized for not signing" when other nations have similarly refused to sign.

Mr. Vorster added that he had never promised President Carter that South Africa would not develop nuclear arms. "He said he simply repeated a previous statement that 'we are only interested in peaceful development of nuclear facilities.'"

Last August, South Africa—

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### In Press Crackdown

## Black S. Africa Editor Was Victim of Defiance

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 23.—Editing a newspaper in South Africa is like walking blindfolded through a minefield, journalists here say, because there are so many laws, open to so many interpretations, determining what can be reported and what cannot.

Despite the hazards, the South African press remained remarkably free until last Wednesday, when the government closed the World and jailed its editor, Percy Qobozo.

The World was a daily newspaper edited by blacks, and after Mr. Qobozo became its editor in 1974 it became the nation's second most widely read paper—by blacks and whites—with a circulation of 146,000. Its Sunday circulation was 200,000.

The World was "must" reading for diplomats and journalists, especially during the Soweto riots last year, when all whites were barred from the riot area and the only first-hand reporting came from the World's reporters.

In quiet times, foreign correspondents—newsmen and veterans—would drive to an industrial suburb of Johannesburg, where the World was printed, to get Mr. Qobozo's views on the latest round of the South African racial struggle. He spoke slowly, allowing listeners to take full notes.

Young Push Ahead

Mr. Qobozo, 39, said a few weeks ago that he considered himself on the edge of "the older generation that is being pushed aside" in the Black Consciousness Movement.

"I don't regret it—well, maybe a little," he said. "I don't mind being a bystander, cheering on the young."

"One of the incredible things," he said, "is what has happened in the past 18 months in Soweto, the black township of 1.25 million near Johannesburg. 'It is the success young people have had in proselytizing the older generation on what politics in 1977 are all about. 'What the children are trying to tell the white community is that, unlike blacks in the past, they are not prepared to share while the white community wallows in privilege and luxury while our people are subjected to degradation and misery. Black youth are saying loud and clear that the days of unilateral white decisions are over and that black people want to participate in the decision-making process in their country.'"

The World's reporting on black affairs often was more balanced than that of the strongly anti-government English-language papers in Johannesburg, although they also have black reporters and publish black editions.

Part of the World's edge in black readership was because



Percy Qobozo

of its intensive coverage of black sports. (It reported exactly what the goalkeeper said to himself when he let a stunner from the opposition get past him in a soccer.)

Yet it maintained its serious political reporting, with strong editorial opposition to the minority white government's policy of apartheid.

It was this defiance that apparently triggered the government's action against the World, in combination with Wednesday's general outlawing of all black-consciousness organizations. The Christian Institute, a multiracial church group, also was outlawed and about 70 outspoken opponents of apartheid were jailed or put under house arrest.

Along with Mr. Qobozo, the World's Sunday editor was picked up. Three of his reporters have been under long-term arrest, one detained for eight months without trial.

Mr. Qobozo has not always been a hero to his people. Some

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



### Economic Report on Brazil

In the second section of today's edition appears a special report on the Brazilian economy.

### Joint European-NASA Project

## U.S. Launches 2 Satellites to Study Weather

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Two satellites, one European and the other American, were launched here yesterday in a \$68-million project to learn more about the sun's effect on the earth and the weather.

The two satellites, known as International Sun-Earth Explorer, were launched by one Delta rocket.

The successful launching followed the failure of two rockets last month.

One of the satellites launched today is owned by the European Space Agency; the other is financed by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

A third satellite will be launched by NASA in July as part of a program to study magnetism in space.

A \$49-million space mission was aborted on Sept. 13 when a similar Delta rocket exploded 54 seconds after liftoff, sending an

• See photo on Page 2.

orbital European test satellite back to earth.

The current project is to "clear up a large number of the remaining mysteries in the magnetosphere," said Dr. Alastair Durney, project scientist from ESA.

"We need to know the effect of the magnetosphere on our daily lives and relationship between the solar wind and weather. It is a large scientific project in which many scientists around the world are involved," he added.

The two spacecraft will travel in the same elliptical orbit ranging from 174 miles to 87,000 miles.

Officials said that the spacecraft were working well and that all of the experiments would be turned on in about two weeks. The orbit appeared to be perfect.



## Contrary to Mao's Policy

## China Showing New Interest In Buying Western Weapons

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (NYT).—China appears increasingly interested in buying Western weapons to modernize its armed forces. But so far Peking has not placed any orders and military specialists differ over what, if anything, China intends to buy.

The latest indication of an interest in foreign arms was a statement earlier this month by Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy premier, that Peking was prepared to import arms if neces-

sary. Mr. Teng made the remark in an interview with retired Japanese military officers.

A Chinese military mission has recently visited French Army installations, and Gen. Shi Synnengren, the commander of Sweden's armed forces, and four retired West German generals have visited China.

## Mao's Policy

The purchase of arms would represent a departure from Mao Tse-tung's policy of self-reliance and from his belief that men, not weapons, decide wars. Mao's doctrine made a virtue of necessity since China, a technologically backward nation, could not afford to keep up militarily with the United States and the Soviet Union. But because of Mao's policies, China's armed forces are 20 years behind their rivals.

By concentrating its resources, China has developed nuclear bombs and some intermediate-range missiles. But it has little between this nuclear deterrent and its foot soldiers. Its aircraft, tanks and ships are based on Soviet designs of the early 1950s, and it lacks advanced anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, radar and other electronic target acquisition systems, and anti-submarine technology.

In the year since Mao's death, the new leaders have stressed the need to catch up. Science and technology have been emphasized and self-reliance has been reinterpreted to allow the acquisition of foreign technology.

## Middle East Study

Western specialists say that the Chinese may be interested in acquiring anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles like those used in the 1973 Middle East war. The Chinese are known to have made a careful study of that conflict and to have obtained some models of U.S. and Soviet weapons from Vietnam and Egypt, although they apparently lack the technology to copy them.

The relatively inexpensive missiles, which made costly heavy tanks and jet fighters vulnerable in 1973, would enable China to upgrade some of its divisions along the Soviet border.

The Chinese military mission to France reportedly showed interest in the Milan wire-guided anti-tank missile, which can be carried by jeep or helicopter, and the Crobat anti-aircraft missile. Both are considered good weapons, but French prices are high, and the Chinese may have been doing some comparison shopping. A French spokesman said that no orders had been placed.

Arms purchases would also have to be weighed against competing demands for scarce foreign-exchange reserves. Like imports of grain and industrial equipment, China had a trade surplus last year after three years of deficits, but its payment obligations this year are still believed to be more than \$1 billion, thus limiting further imports.

## Colombia Guerrillas Att

BOGOTA, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Leftist guerrillas wounded seven soldiers in an ambush in north-eastern Colombia, military sources said yesterday. No guerrilla casualties were reported.



A Delta rocket carrying two weather satellites roars aloft at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

## Halting Nairobi-Dar es Salaam Service

## Kenya Adding 2 Days to a 45-Minute Flight

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 20.—Starting next week, travel in East Africa gains a new element of chaos: The area's most heavily traveled air route, between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, will be shut.

The 400-mile flight between the two capitals used to take 45 minutes. But on Nov. 1, as a result of Kenya's attempt to knock Tanzania out of the lucrative tourist market, passengers going from one city to the other will have to fly to Ethiopia, Zambia or Sudan to catch a connecting flight.

## Two Days Needed

The new routing will cover about 3,000 miles and take the better part of two days.

Since its founding in 1949, East Africa Airways held exclusive rights between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, but the airline collapsed in February amid jealousy and bickering among the owners—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Other international carriers were then given rights to carry passengers between the two capitals.

Almost all the European carriers stopped in Nairobi before proceeding to Dar es Salaam. Last month, with relations between Kenya and Tanzania continuing to deteriorate, Kenya announced that from Nov. 1 no airline coming from or going to Dar es Salaam could land in Nairobi.

Some European airlines will make occasional direct flights to Dar es Salaam, although the Europe-Kenya route is more profitable.

## Border Closed

Kenya is retaliating for Tanzania's closing of its border with Kenya in February, which deprived Kenya of valuable trade routes. Kenya hopes to keep foreign tourists within its own borders by making it more difficult for them to reach Tanzania.

Since the border was closed,

Tanzania's tourist industry has been severely crippled. Thousands of tourists who once traveled the game parks throughout East Africa now tend to spend their

entire safari in Kenya. Many of Tanzania's spectacular game parks have been virtually empty as a result.

(By Los Angeles Times)



Flags and banners fill the air as the people of Barcelona welcome home Catalan leader Josep Tarradellas.

## Vorster Rejects Compromise On Majority Rule by Blacks

(Continued from Page 1) which has 30 per cent of the world's uranium reserves, a research reactor, a pilot uranium enrichment plant and two nuclear power stations being built by a French consortium—denied Soviet and Western reports that it planned a nuclear blast.

During the furor, Mr. Carter said he had received a South African commitment never to explode a nuclear device, even for peaceful purposes.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile, Foreign Minister P. W. Botha told an election rally near here Friday night that it was time South Africa "showed its fist to the world." One reason an election has been called for Nov. 30 was to show the world that "we will decide how South Africa will govern itself," he said.

## Agrees With Vorster

Echoing Mr. Vorster's criticism of the United States, Mr. Botha said: "America must not come up with moral arguments. We are not prepared to sacrifice ourselves for the merit of their argument."

Justice Minister James Kruger took an even harder line, charging

## Australia Frees 371 Protesters

SYDNEY, Oct. 20 (AP).—Police in Brisbane freed 371 persons today, including an opposition member of Parliament, who were arrested during a protest yesterday against the government's recent decision to resume mining and export of uranium.

The demonstrators were arrested when thousands of protesters tried to break out of a police cordon and march on government offices. They were charged with violating a ban on street marches imposed recently by the conservative Queensland state government.

The Brisbane demonstration was one of three yesterday that attracted an estimated 30,000 persons. Demonstrations in Sydney and Melbourne were held without incident.

ing that President Carter had much responsibility for South Africa's ban of 18 mainly black organizations, the closing of black newspapers and the detention of government critics.

In an interview with The New York Times, Mr. Kruger said: "I think President Carter bears a lot of responsibility for this. Once people get the idea that a large country like America is backing them up, obviously it is an incentive to the people who want to achieve by violence the same thing that President Carter wants to achieve through peace."

In a television interview today, Mr. Kruger said there were 39 "terrorists" in the go at present. He said these were trials of blacks who had left the country and returned with weapons and explosives "and who were threatening South Africa."

## Spain Said to Release 26 Draft Objectors

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Twenty-six prisoners, all conscientious objectors to military service, have been released under an amnesty, Justice Ministry sources said.

Most of Spain's 120 political prisoners are expected to be freed under the amnesty, the fourth since King Juan Carlos ascended the throne in 1975 on the death of Franco.

## 3 Sentenced to Death By an Ethiopian Court

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 20 (AP).—An Ethiopian military court today announced that eight "counter-revolutionaries" have been convicted of sabotage, murder and assault on government activists and have been sentenced to death. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Addis Ababa.

Tanjug also reported that relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan have been strained by reports that the Sudanese government was instrumental in negotiating an agreement signed Thursday between two guerrilla factions in Eritrea Province.

## 'New Era' Has Not Arrived

## U.S.-Moscow Trade Ties Sagging

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Five years after the United States and the Soviet Union inaugurated a new era in trade relations, business is stagnating. U.S. companies have lost interest in opening offices here and the expectations for the future are modest, if not yet pessimistic.

The volume of U.S.-Soviet trade for the first seven months of this year fell almost 25 per cent below last year's level for the same period and is expected to be far below last year's \$2.5-billion total.

U.S. businessmen in Moscow say that their Soviet negotiating partners are complaining about politically discriminatory trade legislation and, in some cases, taking their business elsewhere. Some U.S. business representatives wonder how long their home offices will be able to keep their expensive operations here.

While trade is still more than 10 times the \$200 million of 1972, most of the growth has not been in industrial goods but in huge U.S. shipments of wheat, corn and soybeans.

## Bloom Is Off

From last January to July, trade totaled only \$1.28 billion, of which only \$150 million was for U.S. imports of Soviet goods. U.S. agricultural exports accounted for more than 750 million.

"The bloom is off the rose of East-West trade," a U.S. businessman said recently. Part of the reason is the 1974 legislation by which Congress denied favorable credit terms and preferential tariff rates to the Soviet Union unless it eased its emigration restrictions, particularly against Soviet Jews.

There is no doubt that the Soviets are making political decisions on American trade and diverting contracts elsewhere," said Marshall Goldman, a U.S. expert on the Soviet economy who is lecturing at Moscow University, "but part of the reason for the decline is that they can't get the financing in the United States."

## Credit Tears

Some commercial banks in the United States are skeptical of Soviet creditworthiness, Mr. Goldman said, because of chronic trade deficits with the West. The imbalance—the Russians buy 10 times more than they sell to the United States—means that the Russians have to borrow the Western currency they need to buy Western goods.

Yet Congress all but barred U.S. credits to help the Soviet Union develop its most salable commodities—oil and natural gas—in 1974. Amendments to the Trade Act that year severely restricted the Export-Import Bank in Washington from financing Soviet purchases of industrial equipment, including drills and pumps and pipelines, with low-interest, guaranteed credits. As a result, U.S. companies have seen spectacular deals founder.

"I don't think we should sacrifice human rights for business, a U.S. representative here said, "but the United States government is just not supporting us."

## Soviet Appeal

Soviet officials have appealed to U.S. commercial self-interest in trying to bring about change.

In a speech to U.S. businessmen last December, President Leonid Brezhnev estimated that U.S. companies had lost orders worth

\$1.5 billion to \$3 billion since the amended Trade Act was signed. The casualties include some of the most grandiose visions of the early days of détente in 1972.

The "North Star Project," for instance, a \$3.7-billion plan to extract natural gas from Siberian fields, liquefy it and ship it to the United States in giant tankers, is "more than dormant" now, according to a U.S. businessman involved.

Another \$4-billion-to-\$6-billion project, for the Occidental Petroleum Corp. to exploit, together with Japanese and U.S. partners, the Yakutsk gas fields in Siberia and pipe the fuel to the Pacific Coast, also is in trouble, according to an executive.

The company now hopes to persuade the Japanese to finance and build a bigger share of the processing equipment for the gas and to put it in northern Japan instead of on Soviet territory. The project is expected to be discussed at the next meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council in San Francisco on Nov. 14 and 15.

The General Electric Co. lost

an \$875-million contract last year to West German and its companies, A.E.G.-Karl's Nuovo Pignone, for turbine pump gas through another line that the Russians are building from the Orenburg fields to the Ural Mountains to Czechoslovakia border. E. standing in West Germany Italy was one of the reasons.

"I've had at least seven foreign trade organizations me they're out of money," a U.S. banker here. "They can't come up with the We currency they need anymore."

What keeps U.S. business here is not only the investment they have already made in it and equipment.

What drives them is the vision that Soviet-U.S. trade is natural and inevitable: "the two most powerful economies in the world, and we're complementary," a U.S. official said. "We need raw materials and energy, and they need machinery, consumer goods, technology, but we hardly any contact with each other."

## W. Germany Hunts Terrorists Along WWII Maginot Line

(Continued from Page 1)

members who reportedly committed suicide Tuesday in Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison.

The inmates in southwestern France, gasoline bottles were set off at the West German Consulate and at the offices of two West German firms, a telephone company and a computer manufacturer.

Italian police said that Milan City Councilman Carlo Azeglio, 31, was shot once in the chest and twice in the legs by two men and a woman as he left home for church. A telephone caller later said the ambushers were exacting revenge for the Stuttgart prison deaths.

Policeman Wounded

Also in northern Italy, a Brescia policeman was seriously wounded in the explosion of a bomb found at a Mercedes dealership.

Firebombs damaged a Mercedes dealership in Naples, and police there used tear gas to rout gangs of youths attempting other firebomb attacks last night. Ten persons were arrested.

Meanwhile, West German police said today that Irmgard Moeller, 30, a Baader-Meinhof gang member whom successfully tried to kill herself in the Stuttgart prison on Tuesday, has been moved from a Tübingen clinic where she was treated for her wife wounds. The police refused to disclose her new whereabouts, and the move was considered an attempt to thwart any move to liberate her.

Some of the 16 Baader-Meinhof gang members sought in the Schöper case were meanwhile reported seen in Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy.

West German tourists were reported fewer than normal in eastern France during the weekend, but their numbers were not noticeably reduced in other parts of the country.

Explosives in Prison

BOERN, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Explosives discovered in the terror-

ist inmates' section of Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison were powerful enough to destroy cell walls, explosives expert said yesterday.

The explosives were found in the prison's seventh floor, a housed terrorists Andreas B. Jan-Carl Raspe and G. Enselin until their deaths Tuesday.

## Black Editor Was Defiant

(Continued from Page 1) call him an "Uncle Tom" because he has condemned extra-judicially and in speech. "But my hate mail is less the letters of support," he recently. He has been won by a gunman, and recent Soweto house was bombed.

"But what I fear most is early-morning knock on the door from police," he said.

A product of church education like many South African leaders, Mr. Qoboka said determination to press for equality was greatly inflamed by a year as a student (journalistic scholar) at Harvard University in 1975-76.

## Decision to Fight

"When I came back year of eating breakfast Harvard Square, I just went into a Johannesburg restaurant and ordered morn-fee. I had forgotten that can't do that in most restaurants, and I decided it was to make a stand for equality."

Even while under arrest, Qoboka is being handled by the government, for the last year he has international attention. One of the black leaders conferred with former S. of State Henry Kissinger, his South African visit ago.

(By Los Angeles Times)

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Chatting with an Indianola, Iowa, farm family is President Carter. From left are Mrs. W. W. Diehl, the President, W. W. Diehl, granddaughter Wendy, 10, son Ted Diehl, granddaughter Christy, 16, and Ted's wife, Ann Diehl.

## Carter, in Trip Across the U.S., Defends Canal, Mideast Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

id for it, we should keep it," are plain wrong.

"We never bought it, and it has been ours and it is not being run away," Mr. Carter said, using "emotionalism" and "dissonance" on the treaty's critics.

He told the forum of about 95

persons that he feels the treaty should not be considered by the Senate until the leaders can count the two-thirds majority required for ratification. To do otherwise, he said, would risk arousing resentment in Panama and in other Latin American countries.

As for his commitment to use U.S. force to defend the canal against attack, Mr. Carter said "if it is attacked by any means, I will defend it."

The President began his long day at the Iowa farm home of Woodrow Wilson Diehl, an early supporter, who 1,600-acre spread near Des Moines was visited in 1966 by Lyndon Johnson.

After spending the night with Mr. Diehl and his wife and their married son, Ted, the President appeared with the two men in the morning to talk farm politics with Rep. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) from the area.

(Seeking support from a constituency he has been accused of ignoring, the president went to

Detroit Friday and offered a sympathetic ear to the urban poor but little in the way of concrete proposals, The Washington Post reported.

(He was politely received, but on the issue of prime importance in big cities—unemployment, particularly among young blacks—he could only acknowledge the difficulty of the problem.)

(The President said he came to listen and took notes as others spoke. He went out of his way to praise Congress for cooperating with him and repeatedly cited efforts by the administration and Congress to deal with urban problems.)

(But Mr. Carter brought with him no announcements of initiatives and he was bluntly pessimistic about the short-term prospects of a significant cut in unemployment.)

(In Minneapolis today, Mr. Carter neared the end of his trip by providing a Washington-bound "taxi service" for the ailing Sen. Hubert Humphrey, UPI reported.

(I'm really looking forward to having him back as a staunch ally and a leader in Congress," the President said. "And I'm glad I could provide the taxi service.")

## Flights From London Are Canceled by KLM

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—KLM Royal Dutch Airlines canceled all its flights from London's Heathrow Airport today because of a strike by baggage handlers, a KLM spokesman said here.

Nine flights to Amsterdam and Rotterdam were canceled. The 95 baggage handlers, who are protesting a new roster system, have threatened more strikes. The airline said that flights may be canceled tomorrow.

## PLO Rejects U.S.-Israeli Geneva Plan

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization rejected the U.S.-Israeli proposals for reconvening a Middle East peace conference because it leaves them neglect the Palestinian question as a whole.

Under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee turned down the U.S.-Israeli working paper Friday and began a drive to win support in the Arab capitals for its di-line position.

The Soviet Union has already assured Mr. Arafat that it will go to a Geneva peace conference without the PLO. Since Soviet Union is co-chairman the peace conference with the United States, its refusal to attend would make a Geneva meeting impossible, in the view of PLO leaders.

The Soviet Union has not made, however, what level of PLO participation would be acceptable. The U.S.-Israeli document recently provides for some low-level PLO participation as long as PLO members are attached to the Jordanian delegation.

We are willing to participate in Geneva conferences on a basis that would lead to peace," Yasser Rabbo, head of PLO's information department, said yesterday. "But we are not optimistic about Geneva because the future of the PLO is taking the long line."

The U.S.-Israeli working paper is a wide step back from the Soviet communiqué, issued this month, and even a back from the original U.S. federal plan for Geneva, according to Mr. Rabbo, a member of the PLO's 15-member Executive Committee and a leader of leftist Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine.

Our degree of trust in the United States has reached the minimum," Mr. Rabbo said. He said these reasons for the PLO's action of the U.S.-Israeli working paper.

It neglects the Palestinian question. It does not mention the PLO. It sets up a secondary committee to discuss the future of West Bank and Gaza with negotiation powers.

It links Arab refugees with Jewish emigrants, which means that we have to pay compensation to Israelis who willingly accept Arab states.

The Executive Committee issued a strongly worded statement after its meeting denouncing the U.S.-Israeli working paper as "a serious attempt to suppress our people's inalienable national rights and a one-sided attempt to try to suppress the contents of the joint U.S.-Soviet communiqué."

**PLO Position Reiterated**

Any international conference along with the Mideast crisis does not take the Palestinian cause and the rights of the Palestinian people as its basis. A meeting with failure, the PLO communiqué said. It reiterated that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it exercises their national will at all international conferences and forums.

This was seen as a warning to Arab countries against any acceptance of the U.S.-Israeli document as a basis for a new peace conference.

There was considerable concern that the Palestinian leadership last week that some Arab countries, Egypt in particular, might agree to the working paper, according to responsible PLO areas.

Mr. Arafat went to Cairo to meet President Anwar Sadat, who said to have reassured him that the PLO would not act alone—that it would make a new separate peace treaty with Israel.

## Israelis' Centrist Leader Sees Clash With U.S. over Geneva

By H. D. S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (WP).—Israel's new deputy prime minister-designate, Yigal Yadin, says that he is concerned that the Carter administration seems overly "preoccupied" with the Middle East issue and that its determination to reconvene a Geneva conference, even on terms that might be detrimental to Israel, could lead to "a political fight with the United States in the near future."

Mr. Yadin's centrist party, the Democratic Movement for Change, voted Thursday to join Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government and Mr. Yadin has been promised the post of deputy prime minister. The reconstituted government will be presented to the Knesset (parliament) early this week.

**Basic Agreement**

Mr. Yadin said on Friday that although he did not deny the "basic divergence of opinion" between the DMC and Mr. Begin's Likud party on solutions for peace in the Middle East, there was agreement on three main issues: no dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organization; no Palestinian state in the occupied territories; and no return to 1967 borders. He said that there should be no illusion that the DMC decision to join the government would change or modify the government's views on those points.

Where the DMC differs from the Likud is that "for the sake of peace, we are ready for territorial compromises on all fronts," Mr. Yadin said, and if there were to be a Geneva conference, "and if negotiations should take place in a sensible manner," then he thought the DMC might be able to influence the negotiations.

Mr. Yadin said that his party was also opposed to establishing more Jewish settlements along the West Bank's Arab population. "I told the Prime Minister that it is very difficult even for our friends to swallow this settlement policy and that this problem bothers everybody in the United States."

Mr. Yadin also is opposed to the use of the military to help the new settlements—some have been placed in army camps on the West Bank—because he feared politicizing the army.

He said that, with the DMC in the government, "we may not be able to eliminate the problem, but we can at least try to hold the line." With four Cabinet seats, the DMC will constitute 25 per cent of the

government and will be represented on all important committees. Its parliamentary strength, with 15 seats, is only 12 per cent of the total. Mr. Yadin said that the DMC already has more effect inside the government than in opposition. He described the opposition Labor party as a shambles.

**DMC Aide Protests**

TEL AVIV, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—One of the founders of the DMC resigned from the party's executive committee today to protest its decision last week to join the Likud coalition government.

Amnon Rubinstein, who helped found the Democratic Movement for Change a few months before last May's general elections, announced his resignation from the committee, but not from the party. He is the No. 2 official in the DMC.

He said that he and some of his supporters might vote against the government even after the DMC joined it.

Prof. Rubinstein, former dean of the Tel Aviv University Law School, said he resigned because negotiations to join the government were carried without his knowledge.

## U.S., Micronesia To Start Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).

—A U.S. team is to meet tomorrow with Micronesian officials in Hawaii to work out the future status of the Pacific trust territories of Micronesia, which the United States seized from Japan in World War II and has ruled since 1947 under a United Nations mandate.

The United States is seeking internal self-government for the Micronesians. But, because of the area's strategic importance, the United States wants to retain responsibility for defense and foreign relations. Some of the Micronesians agree with the United States while others want Commonwealth status, like Puerto Rico. Still others favor independence.

In 1975, the Northern Marianas, one of the six districts in Micronesia, voted to become a U.S. commonwealth. But the change will not take place until the entire trusteeship over Micronesia is disbanded. President Carter has declared his intention of ending the trust by 1981.

## Blumenthal, Sadat Meet in Cairo

## U.S., Calling Egypt Pivotal, Says Aid Package Will Continue

CAIRO, Oct. 23 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury officials said today that financial aid to Egypt will continue at its current level, and added: "We believe we are getting our money's worth."

The officials, accompanying Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, said that Egypt's political and economic stability was critical to the stability of the Middle East.

This is Mr. Blumenthal's first trip abroad since taking office. Egypt is his first stop in a seven-nation tour that includes Israel, Kuwait, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Italy and West Germany.

Mr. Blumenthal, who arrived yesterday, met during the weekend with President Anwar Sadat and Premier Mamedon Salem for what the officials described as a "general discussion of bilateral cooperation, Egypt's economic development projects and U.S. assistance."

### 51 Billion a Year

The United States has been pumping \$1 billion a year into the Egyptian economy for two years. U.S. officials said that Mr. Blumenthal emphasized to the Egyptian government "that the Carter administration is committed to the extension of substantial assistance... which will continue for some time."

(The Middle East News Agency, meanwhile, reported that the United States has agreed to grant Egypt 1.5 million tons of grain this year and next.)

Asked if the United States thought it was getting its money's worth, an official replied: "Yes... by helping Egypt deal with its immediate economic problems and building up the infrastructure necessary for long-term projects. "Egypt's economic and political stability is of paramount importance to the entire region, and we attach great importance to it," the official said.

The official said that the in-recovery and other problems were impeding Egypt's economic

growth, but added that the Egyptian economy was undergoing a change "from a closed, essentially socialist, economy to a mixed (owned by both government and private enterprise) economy. Such a change cannot be made overnight."

The official said that the issue of Arab boycott of firms doing business with Israel was raised only peripherally in Mr. Blumenthal's talks. Bids by the Ford Motor Co. and Coca-Cola to be lifted from the Arab blacklist were not discussed, the official said.

Ford has offered to build assembly plants for trucks and diesel engines, while Coca-Cola agreed to a joint venture with

an Egyptian group for cultivating 15,000 acres of citrus fruit. Officials of the two companies are optimistic that they will be allowed to operate again in Egypt soon.

### Israel Cuts Subsidies

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (AP).—The conservative Likud government planned a new series of economic measures today designed to place more of the national burden on the consumer.

The measures were made public a day before the arrival of Mr. Blumenthal.

Israeli officials said Mr. Blumenthal is likely to work out the details of a \$2.3-billion aid

package for the fiscal year that begins April 1, and to begin talks on Israel's request for the following year. The officials said that Israel would ask for \$2.2 billion.

The measures announced today include a gradual reduction of government subsidies on basic food products such as bread, dairy foods and chicken.

Mr. Blumenthal's 30-hour stay may be marred by a controversy over a planned tour of Jerusalem. The city's mayor, Teddy Kollek, has informed the U.S. Embassy that he will refuse to escort Mr. Blumenthal around the city because the Americans had insisted that Arab East Jerusalem be excluded.

## Carter's Plan Ignored

## 40-Nation Unit Shuns U.S. Plutonium Plea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).

—President Carter's call for a worldwide moratorium on the use of plutonium nuclear fuel went unheeded as 40 nations ended three days of talks at the State Department.

None of the 40 nations said at the end of the talks Friday night that it would cancel or defer projects to enrich uranium nuclear fuel, reprocess plutonium out of spent uranium fuel or use plutonium as a nuclear fuel once it had been extracted from spent uranium. President Carter has asked Congress to defer plutonium projects in the United States indefinitely and asked the rest of the world to follow that example.

State Department officials tried to put a happier face on the closing session by insisting that they had not expected an agreement on a plutonium slowdown.

"They weren't asked to slow anything down," Ambassador-at-Large Gerard Smith said. "We

never expected any agreements, since this is not a negotiation. It was a study designed not to interfere with any plans other nations already have."

## Police Break Up Kent State Rally

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 23 (Reuters).

—Police used tear gas at Kent State University yesterday to break up demonstrators protesting the construction of a gymnasium near where four anti-Vietnam-war demonstrators were killed in 1970.

About 600 persons defied a local court order issued Friday barring rallies, marches or demonstrations on the university campus during the weekend.

After police moved against the demonstrators, a group of protesters retaliated by hurling stones, slightly injuring a policeman. About six demonstrators were hurt.

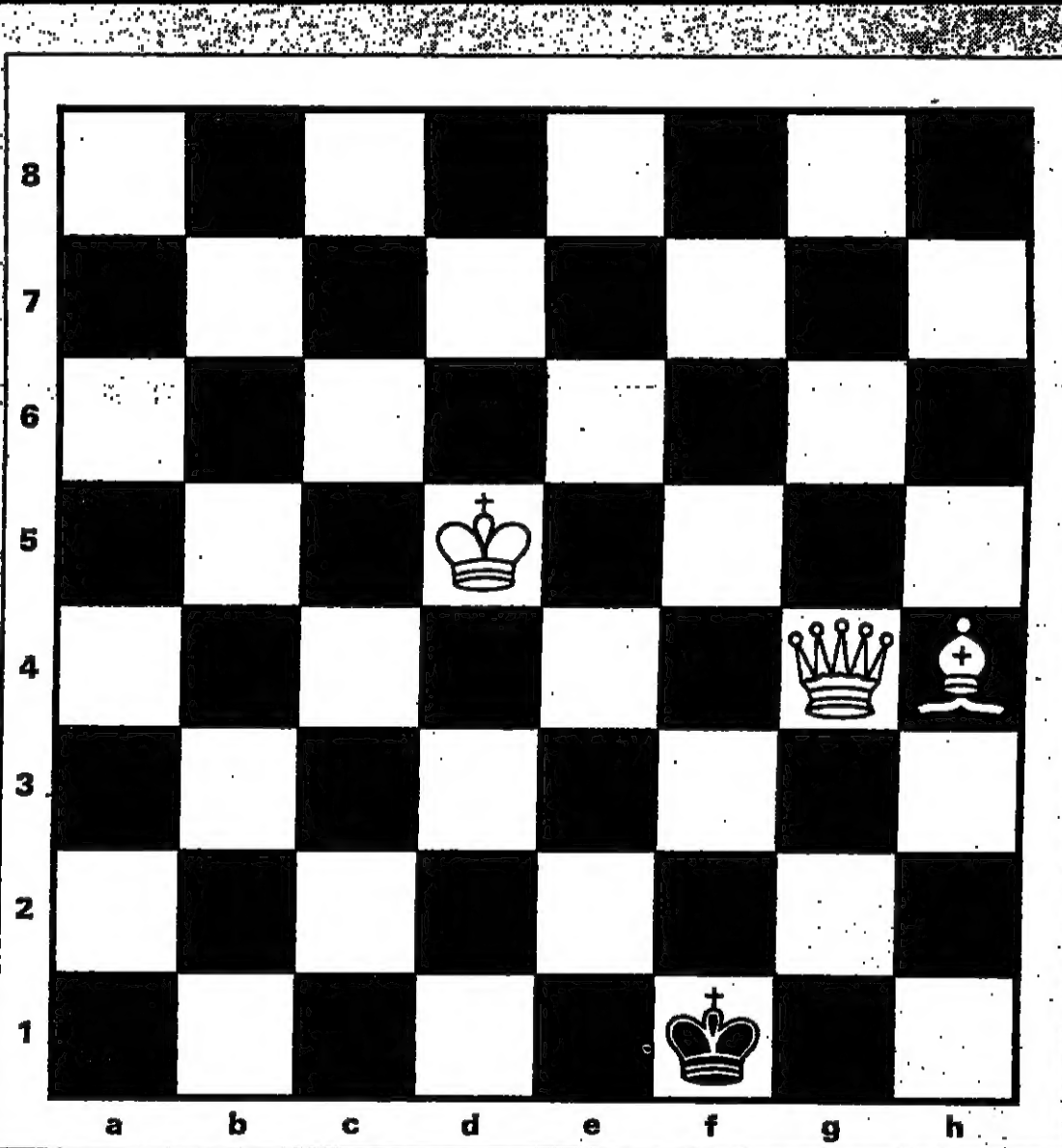
Mr. Smith described the three days of talks as "serious and businesslike." The 40 nations agreed to split into eight study groups to discuss for the next two years aspects of the use of nuclear fuel that involve the possible spread of nuclear weapons.

"We do not expect these studies to reach solutions to the questions or to reconcile the views of various participants in this conference," Mr. Smith said. "These joint technical analyses pose a challenge without precedent, but the fact that they're being attempted bodes well for a successful evaluation of these issues."

## 5 Killed in Mozambique

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 23 (UPI).

—Five persons were killed and more than 100 injured in a hailstorm yesterday in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, the Mozambique Information Agency said today.



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## Used U.S. Aid in 1961 Incident

## Kennedy Allegedly Tried to Buy Iran Favors

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Iran distributed a news report yesterday alleging that President John F. Kennedy once used \$85 million in U.S. aid to pressure Iran to appoint a premier he liked.

A former U.S. ambassador to Iran, Armin Meyer, who was quoted in the report as having disclosed the U.S. action, said here, "There was a linkage between our extension of assistance and what we hoped to see done in Iran and it did not necessarily involve the naming of the prime minister."

Mr. Meyer, who was deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs in 1961, when the alleged incident took place, said that he was not directly involved in it. He was ambassador to Iran from 1965 to 1969. During his tenure in Tehran, he said, he "did hear from the Iranians that there was some unhappiness about the linkage in the early years."

Shah's Visit to U.S.  
The Iranian report occurred a month before a scheduled visit to Washington by the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Analysts here suggested that Iran, stung by President Carter's advocacy of human rights, released the report to remind Washington of its past actions toward Iran and to indicate the hope that the issue of human rights in Iran would not be raised during the Shah's visit.

The man identified as Mr. Kennedy's favorite was Dr. Ali Amin, who was appointed premier in

1961 but resigned after a year in office. He was considered an able administrator.  
Mr. Meyer, who has retired from the foreign service, said yesterday that he had discussed the 1961 incident during a symposium on Iran last month in Washington.

Political Prisoners  
A State Department report to Congress recently cited Iran as violating human rights. It said there were about 3,800 to 3,900 political prisoners in Iranian jails and that about 100 to 150 of them neither advocated nor practiced violence. It also cited reports of torture of prisoners. The Shah has asserted that it is no longer used.

At the same time, there were reports in the U.S. press alleging that U.S. officials have been quietly helping the Shah's secret police, Savak, crack down on dissidents and assisting Iranian agents who spied on Iranian stu-

## Texas Policemen Indicted by U.S. In Rights Action

HOUSTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—For the second time this year, the Department of Justice has brought charges against Texas law enforcement officers who received what was termed inadequate punishment for their involvement in the death of a Mexican-American in their custody.

A federal grand jury here indicted four former Houston police officers last week on charges of violating the civil rights of Joe Campos Torres, a 23-year-old Army veteran whose battered body was found in May floating in a downtown bayou. A fifth officer was named an unindicted co-conspirator by the grand jury and was charged with a misdemeanor civil rights violation by the U.S. attorney.

The federal indictments, which could result in sentences of life imprisonment, occurred two weeks after a state district court jury in Huntsville found two of the officers guilty of negligent homicide, a misdemeanor, and suspended their sentences of one year in prison and \$2,000 in fines. The two officers, Stephen Orlando, 22, and Terry Denson, 27, had been charged with murder, but under Texas law a jury can find defendants guilty of lesser offenses.

The others indicted were Lewis Kinney and Joseph Janish. Mr. Kinney had been granted immunity from prosecution in the state trial, and Mr. Janish was charged with assault, a misdemeanor.

dents in the United States who oppose the Shah's authoritarian rule.

U.S. involvement in Iranian affairs began shortly after World War II. Relations have been very close since the United States helped overthrow the government of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh in 1953 and restore the Shah to power.

In recent years and especially since the world oil crisis, oil-rich Iran has become increasingly independent from Washington, frequently taking actions contrary to U.S. interests. Yet the relationship is still close, and the Shah is regarded as a friend of the West.

Iran to Free Prisoners  
TEHRAN, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Shah has ordered the release of 279 prisoners to mark his birthday on Wednesday, the government announced yesterday.

The prisoners, who are to leave jail on that day, include 131 held on "anti-security charges," a term Iran uses to describe political offenses.

## Panama Balloting On Canal Pacts Gets Under Way

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Panamanians voted today in a plebiscite on whether to ratify the Panama Canal treaties signed Sept. 7 by President Carter and Panamanian head of state Gen. Omar Torrijos.

Despite heavy opposition from leftist students and others, public opinion polls suggested that they would be backed by two-thirds of the electorate. (United Press International reported that some polling places ran out of "yes" ballots after only two hours of voting.)

The treaties transfer control of the canal to Panama by 2000 but give the United States an indefinite role as protector of its neutrality.

The result of the plebiscite was anxiously awaited in the United States, where President Carter faces a struggle to win ratification by two-thirds of the Senate. Mr. Carter said yesterday that he would not send the treaties to the Senate until he was certain of approval.

## German Talks Set

BONN, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—East and West Germany will open a new round of negotiations in East Berlin on Wednesday aimed at improving bilateral relations, a West German government spokesman said here.



Puffing usual cigar, Cuban President Fidel Castro and Jamaican Prime Minister Norman Manley watch fete.

## Castro Says Human-Rights Issue Should Spur Carter to Cuba Ties

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23 (AP).—Fidel Castro has ended a six-day visit to Jamaica during which he urged President Carter to establish full relations with Cuba "if he really believes in human rights."

President Castro traveled throughout Jamaica pushing Prime Minister Michael Manley's democratic socialist programs. He said that his visit was intended to "deepen the solidarity" between the two Caribbean islands.

Mr. Castro also praised President Carter for pursuing diplomatic relations with his country. "I view it that, in the last 18 years, Carter's administration has been the only administration whose characteristic has not been that of hostility toward Cuba. All other governments—Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford—characterized themselves by policies of hostility toward Cuba," Mr. Castro said at a news conference on Friday before his departure.

He said that Mr. Carter should lift the economic blockade imposed in 1962 and grant Cuba most-favored-nation trade status.

Mr. Castro also defended his country's record on human rights and said that it was far more just than the governments of Chile, Nicaragua, Brazil, Zaire and South Africa. "If Carter really believes in human rights, then he should rather be stimulated to establish relations with Cuba," he said.

Mr. Castro noted that his government installed a special antenna to receive television signal from Miami of the first U.S. moon landing.

"I loved it," he said. "But all of a sudden there was all that interruption for commercial propaganda. I wanted to see man walking on the moon, but instead every five minutes it was 'Eat this, Drink that, Wash my mouth with such and such.'"

## 42 Nations Are Pressing UN For Debate on Air Hijacking

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (UPI).—Forty-two countries, mainly Western, citing the recent increase in airplane hijackings, jointly asked yesterday for a General Assembly debate on safety of international civil aviation.

The countries held an unusual private strategy session during the weekend to decide on measures

to speed consideration of their request, which they want handled as a matter of urgency by the assembly. The debate is likely to begin Tuesday in the assembly's 149-member special political committee, according to delegates who attended the meeting at the offices of the Austrian delegation.

The group agreed to push ahead with the request quickly after airline pilots promised to postpone a two-day strike they had planned to start Tuesday unless the United Nations agreed to take up their demands for action. The pilots have been seeking more stringent security measures to prevent acts of piracy. They also want commitments from governments that hijackers will not be given refuge.

## Lufthansa Hijacking

The pilots' association issued the strike threat after the hijacking of a Lufthansa jet airliner over the Mediterranean. The pilot was killed in Aden, Southern Yemen, before 86 hostages were finally freed in Mogadishu, Somalia, last week in an attack by West German commandos.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Lazar Moysos, the assembly's president, met Friday with representatives of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations and said they would seek to give the group an opportunity to be heard by the assembly.

In a separate move in Washington, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said he intended to press for legislation that would impose penalties such as a cutoff of assistance to, or trade with, countries continuing to give asylum to hijackers.

In a related development, John O'Donnell, president of the Airline Pilots Association of the United States, said that discussions had been opened with the Maritime Transport Union and other groups to line up support for a boycott of sea commerce if a strike is called by the air pilots.

## Bolivia Holds U.S. Nun Under House Arrest

LA PAZ, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—A U.S. Roman Catholic nun who would seek to give the Bolivian capital has been placed under house arrest on unspecified charges, church officials said last week.

They said that Sister Nancy Connor of the Mary Knoll order was taken by authorities to the Interior Ministry but, after the U.S. Embassy and church officials intervened, she was placed under house arrest in a local convent.

## CIA, Kissinger Pressure Alleged

## '75 U.S. Effort to Kill Glomar Stories Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—CIA director William Colby used persuasion on The Washington Post publisher and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger urged The New York Times in 1975 to suppress stories on U.S. efforts to recover a Soviet submarine from the ocean bottom, The Post reported today.

The Post printed a lengthy account of the CIA's efforts to recover the submarine, which was code-named Project Jennifer, and the documents show that the agency made efforts to keep it secret until self-imposed press censorship collapsed when columnist Jack Anderson broke the story.

West Coast Story  
The CIA's efforts to put a lid on the story began with a relatively brief account in the Feb. 8, 1975, edition of the Los Angeles Times. After two CIA operatives went to see editor William Thomas, he said that his reporters still were working on the story but agreed to "exercise the full authority of his position to keep the results from ending up in the L.A. Times."

On Feb. 13, Mr. Colby talked with The Washington Post publisher, Mrs. Katharine Graham.

They described a Feb. 27, 1975, telephone conversation between Mr. Colby and Parade magazine editor Lloyd Shearer, who had obtained photographs of a mysterious ship, Howard Hughes' huge salvage vessel the Glomar Explorer, off the coast of Hawaii.

Parade, a Sunday magazine, is inserted into editions of hundreds of U.S. newspapers.

"You are onto something very, very delicate," the CIA director told Mr. Shearer. "This one I really would like you to sit on."

Mr. Shearer expressed concern that other journalists would suppress the story. "Do you think you can sit on this?" he asked.

"I will try like hell," Mr. Colby replied.

The operation seeking to use a huge claw to pick a sunken So-

viet submarine from the Pacific Ocean floor was code-named Project Jennifer, and the documents show that the agency made efforts to keep it secret until self-imposed press censorship collapsed when columnist Jack Anderson broke the story.

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Parade, a Sunday magazine, is inserted into editions of hundreds of U.S. newspapers.

operate with U.S. investigators. Several members of the committee said later that they support such a resolution.

Congressional and Justice partners investigators have frustrated in efforts to investigate from several Koreans, including Tongmun, the businessman and son who was allegedly a central figure in Korean efforts to buy U.S. influence in Washington.

In Seoul Friday, reports over U.S. interrogation of Park ended in failure as a U.S. Department team reported that the Korean government failed to offer acceptable answers for the questioning.

Documentary Evidence  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The House committee now has evidence that Mr. Park had been in rice commission since 1965, apparently which was intended to cover lobbying expenses.

It was the first official of the commissions Mr. Park, who is under arrest for alleged conspiracy to bribe of congressmen.

A committee staff Charyl Holmes, testified that she had traced million from 1969 to 1971 from the Rice Growers' Association of California, and the Rice and Sugar Co. through in Washington and Bern Mr. Park.

Chinese Group Visiting Alaska  
VIENNA, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The second official delegation in a week has left in Albania, which is preparing to be turning an Chinese allies because of political differences.

The Albanian news agency said that the delegation, the deputy light industry minister, Tu Tsou-tung, Friday to discuss scientific technological cooperation.

The visit followed that telecommunications director Chung Fu-hsiang, who arrived in Albania last week.

Backs Hunting by Eskimos  
U.S. Ordered to Object to Bowhead Whale B

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica has ordered the United States to file an official objection to the International Whaling Commission's ban on hunting the bowhead whale.

The objection, which must be filed by midnight tomorrow under commission rules, would mean that the United States would disregard the commission's ban and allow Alaskan Eskimos to hunt the endangered whale.

Judge Sirica issued his temporary restraining order on Friday, a day after the State Department announced that it would not object to the commission's ban. That decision was made after months of intensive debate within the Carter administration and lobbying by conservationists and Eskimos.

The Alaskan Eskimo Whaling Commission, a group of whaling captains, said that the hunting is crucial to the Eskimos' diet and culture. It filed suit seeking the order Friday after saying in a statement that "the Eskimo people have been betrayed" and that President Carter had "succumbed to the vocal minority of animal-loving, people-hating conservationists."

Judge Sirica's order is effective for 10 days, during which time the United States and the whalers can present arguments.

The Justice Department said yesterday that it will appeal Judge Sirica's order, the United Press International reported.

If Judge Sirica vacates his temporary order or if the order is overturned by a higher court, the United States would then draw its objection to the hunting ban.

"Judge Sirica didn't understand the case," said Patricia Forkan, of the Humane Society of the United States. "He didn't grasp he had a 'whale-gate' on his hands. There's been more double-dealing here than during Watergate."

If the United States objects to the ban on bowhead hunters, she said, "we will see the loss of thousands of whale lives and the end of a viable International Whaling Commission," because the Japanese and other nations will object to quotas on the sperm whale and other whales.

"In the past, we've threatened the Japanese and the Soviets with embargoes if they objected to their quotas. If we object now, we'll no longer be taken seriously when we say we want to conserve something," she said.

The Eskimo whalers, however, said that they were never informed about the commission's concern about their hunting and that the ban is "totally unsupported by scientific data."

"We feel sad to live in a country which has become so morally bankrupt that it will forsake the human values upon which this nation was founded in order to save face in an international forum."

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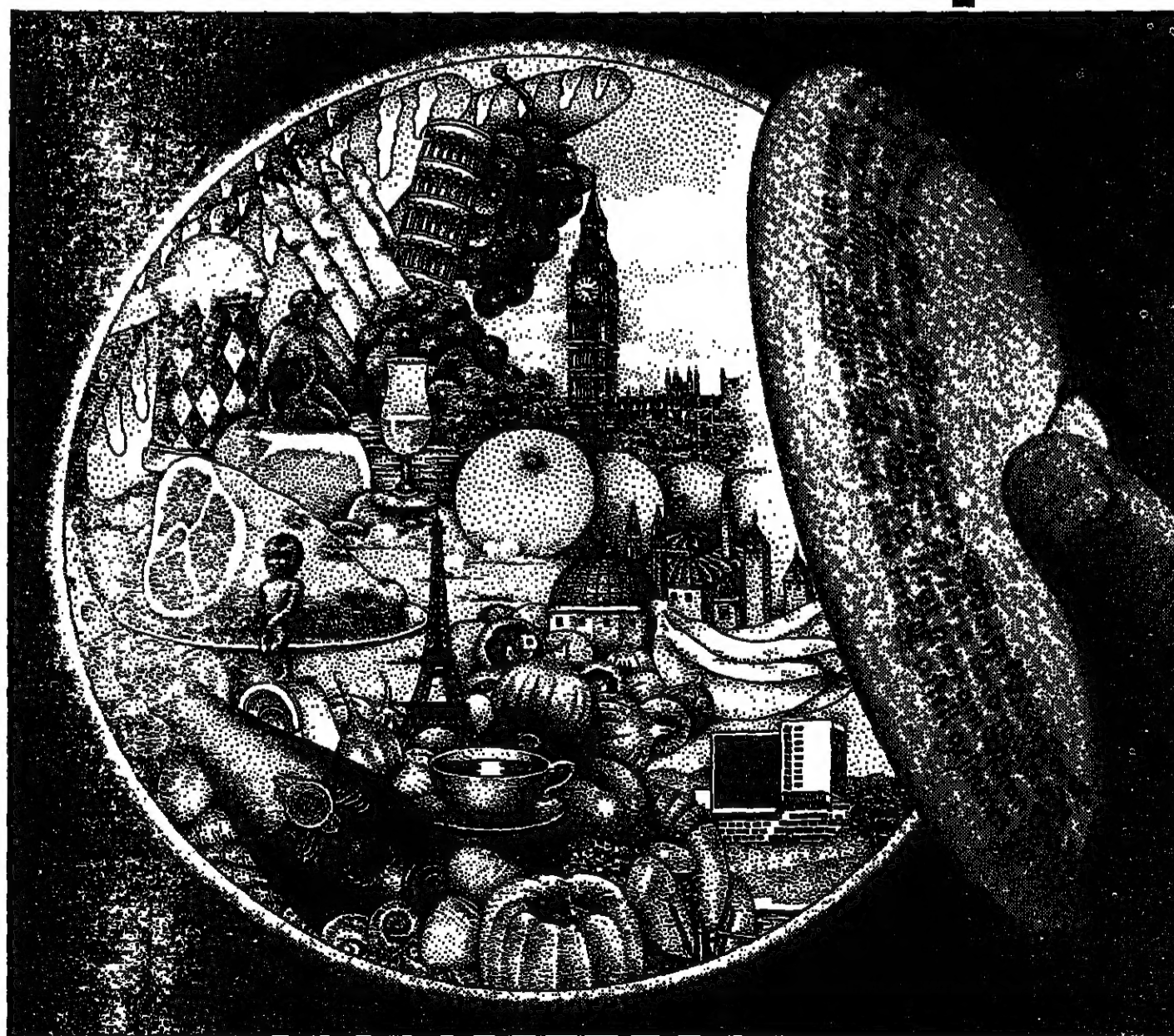
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Former Peasant Leads Political Movement

Radicalism Spreads in Mexico City's Slums

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23 (NYT). — At twilight along unpaved streets, slatted clothes hang dry in lines strung between one-shack, stray dogs roam piles of trash and bare children play in the rustling of abandoned cars.

That is not all. Radical music blares from many speakers, white and blue flags flutter over most of the primary school named for Mao Tse-tung.

In the last few months, so-called Oct. 2 Enclaves, which look like most of 600 or so slums surrounding this vast city, has emerged a leader of a potentially explosive movement of squatter movements in which a frustrated search for public services has become a political revolution.

Far, 30 slum organizations in the capital have joined what known as the Urban Bloc of the Communities, which has placed close ties with similar groups in other cities.

Leftist Leaders  
The political implications are considerable. Although the bloc's objective is decent living conditions for the urban poor, its leaders are intent on ending political consciousness among the millions of peasants who have migrated to city slums in the last 20 years.

One-third of greater Mexico City's 13 million inhabitants live in slums, and if present trends were to be maintained, population would grow to 20 million by 1985 and 40 million by 2000, with the proportion of slum dwellers constantly growing as municipal services fall further behind demand.

Through the Urban Bloc of Communities, the slum dwellers are moving quietly to build its growth and forestall the mobilization of the vast but still silent urban proletariat.

The immediate target would appear to be Francisco de la Cruz Velasco, the 51-year-old leader of the 5,000 families in the Oct. 2 Enclave, who is also driving force behind the Urban Bloc. He came to Mexico as an itinerant peasant from the state 19 years ago, began his education classes and graduated as a lawyer in 1974.

Squatters Organized  
At the same time he organized the squatting on private land in the Iztacalco district capital, the federal government appropriated the property and legal titles in the area.

Over the years, having turned an official office of money into a seat in Congress as a member of the governing Institutional Revolutionary party, Mr. Cruz has been jailed 30

times—his broken nose and disfigured lips testify to the beatings he received—and last year he was forced into hiding for 10 months after a fire destroyed much of the slum, killing five children.

Since President Jose Lopez Portillo took office in December, Mr. de la Cruz has come out of hiding and there has been no direct repression of the encampment. Instead the pro-government press has begun attacking him as dictatorial and corrupt, and city officials have been quietly censured for supporting a group in the slum.

This month there have been factional clashes in the community and the government mobilized mounted riot policemen along the edge of the slum to prevent the occupation of more plots.

Dangerous Example  
"The Oct. 2 Enclave is only dangerous as an example to other slums," a political analyst commented. "If the government allows the experiment to survive, other slums will be encouraged to follow suit. The government therefore wants to dislodge other groups by displaying the Oct. 2 Enclave as a failure."

Mr. de la Cruz said, in a recent interview "When I was a child I used to watch ants organize themselves. If they wanted to carry off a dead fly they would have a strategy, they would work together, advising each other, taking turns, preparing the way, yet there would be no ant giving orders."

Whatever the ants may do, Mr. de la Cruz is clearly the undisputed popular leader of his community, although his real strength comes from the full participation in the assemblies and communities that govern the settlement. Through communal work the squatters have built a health clinic, a kindergarten, a kitchen for volunteer laborers, a cement-block cooperative, a mechanic's shed and an editing room for a monthly bulletin.

After the fire, most homes were rebuilt with cement blocks sold at two-thirds of the market price.

"Natural Socialism"

Mr. de la Cruz has read the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao and says he is "guided from the left," but his ideology appears to be closer to the "natural socialism" of his poorly educated followers, whose views have been shaped by hardship. "It means helping each other," a mother of six said when asked the meaning of socialism. "I don't know what Communism is, but I think Socialism means working together and looking after ourselves because no one else helps us."

In recent months Mr. de la Cruz has sought contact with other squatter groups and even independent trade unions, but he remains highly suspicious of small

leftist groups dominated by Marxist intellectuals.

"They come around asking for our support," he said, "but they never helped us when we needed them. They are just opportunists. They come and lecture us on the instruments of labor, but they would not even know how to use a hammer and sickle."

Power From Below

In a country where government and opposition political parties are dominated from above, Mr. de la Cruz dreams of a grass-roots political movement springing from the unorganized rural and urban poor.

"When we have finished here, I would like to go back to the countryside and organize a peasant movement there," he said.

The reality of opposition in a country dominated by one party since 1929 is much harsher. Invariably, broader leftist groups have been debilitated by conflicts over tactics and disputes over leadership, while authentic peasant or labor leaders have either succumbed to corruption or been killed.

"I know it is dangerous," Mr. de la Cruz said. "That's why I'm never alone. The community guards me 24 hours a day. We just want to show the powerful that we are not poor and stupid. We may be poor, but we are not as stupid as they think."

Thailand Radio Confirms Makeup Of Coup Group

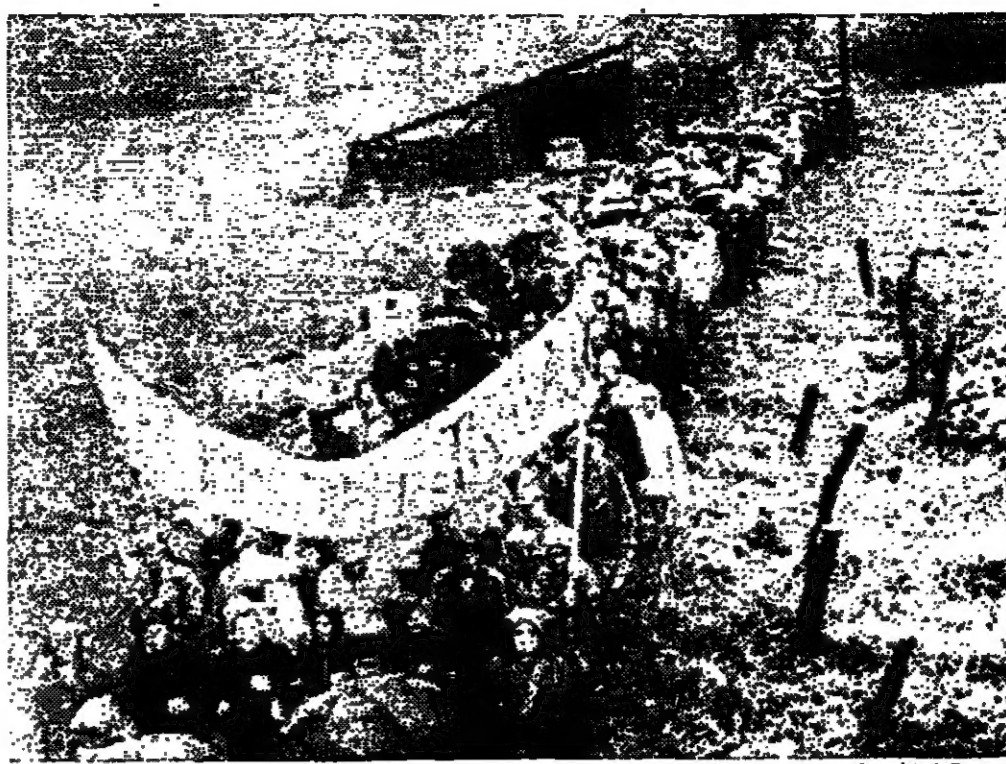
BANGKOK, Oct. 23 (AP).—The "revolutionary party" that took power in Thailand on Thursday was composed of 23 military and police officers headed by retired Adm. Sa-Ngud Chaloray, the Thailand radio reported yesterday.

The party was virtually the same group that acted as an advisory council for ousted Premier Thanin Kraivichien for the last year. The party's composition was generally known but had not been officially announced.

Army Gen. Kriangsak Chamanand, who will be party secretary-general and who is the armed forces supreme commander, is generally regarded as the most powerful member of the group. Mr. Sa-Ngud is looked upon as the "conciliator."

The military group seized power in a bloodless coup, abolished the Constitution and the Cabinet and promised general elections and the end of martial law next year. The military group is generally thought to be more liberal than the civilian government it toppled.

Mr. Sa-Ngud said Friday that his party soon would appoint an administrative body that would act as a cabinet until elections were held.



NUCLEAR PROTEST—Marching in soggy weather are these protesters who oppose the planned construction of a nuclear power center in the Ardèche region of France.

House Defeats a Bid to Revive B-1 Program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Last-minute appeals by the speaker of the House and a powerful committee chairman have reversed an impending re-vote to President Carter in an effort to reinstate \$1.4 billion for production of the B-1 bomber.

The vote last week was 204-194 to uphold Mr. Carter's decision to terminate the B-1 program. Democrats voted overwhelmingly against the bomber, while the Republicans voted 114-21 in support of its production.

Ten minutes earlier, the House Democratic leaders, sensing defeat, tried to delay a vote on the bill until this week. It already had been twice postponed in an effort to gain votes. Further delay was prevented by the bomber's supporters, however, who won a 215-190 procedural vote not to recess the House.

The bomber's supporters gave Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, permission to address the House.

"Stay with the President of the United States, the man who is the leader of our party," Rep. O'Neill said. "I know there are those who believe that they haven't been treated right by this administration. I know there are those who say, I haven't been able to get a job in my district, I haven't been able to get a dam. Cast that aside. This is a national issue."

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Four French Youths Jailed in 'Arab Hunt'

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP).—A court here has sentenced four youths aged 18 to 21 to a year in jail after they admitted an "Arab hunt" in which they assaulted at least 15 "North African types" in July.

After sentencing, one of the youths told the judge: "I'm a racist. I admit it. And it's possible I'll start again when I get out of jail."

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Quiet Concorde Fails to Convince Foes in N.Y. Area

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Concorde returned to Tullahoma yesterday after three days of tests but without winning over residents around Kennedy Airport.

The plane did not break any noise limits during test flights at the international airport. Residents in communities surrounding the airport were not satisfied, however. "As far as we are concerned, the SST passed no noise test while it was here," said Carol Berman, head of the Emergency Coalition to Stop the SST.

Mrs. Berman said that the plane did turn over Jamaica Bay to avoid houses, "but backwash and sideline noise was felt all through the Rockaways and bottles fell out of a medicine cabinet in Baywater because of the noise."

Unless the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey comes up with nondiscriminatory noise standards, British Airways and Air France plan to begin regular commercial service between New York and Europe on Nov. 22.

Singapore Route Announced

SINGAPORE, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Singapore Airways is to operate the Concorde on the Singapore-London route in association with British Airways, a spokesman said yesterday.

The service is expected to start by the end of the year and to reduce flying time from Singapore to London from 15 hours to 7 1/2.

Rats in Bangladesh

DACCA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Rats a foot long terrorized some villages and devoured food crops near the Bangladesh-Burma border last week, officials said. The rats came en masse from hills nearby, causing most villagers to see a scourge sent by Buddha, but the Pankho tribe, which eats rats, welcomed the invasion.

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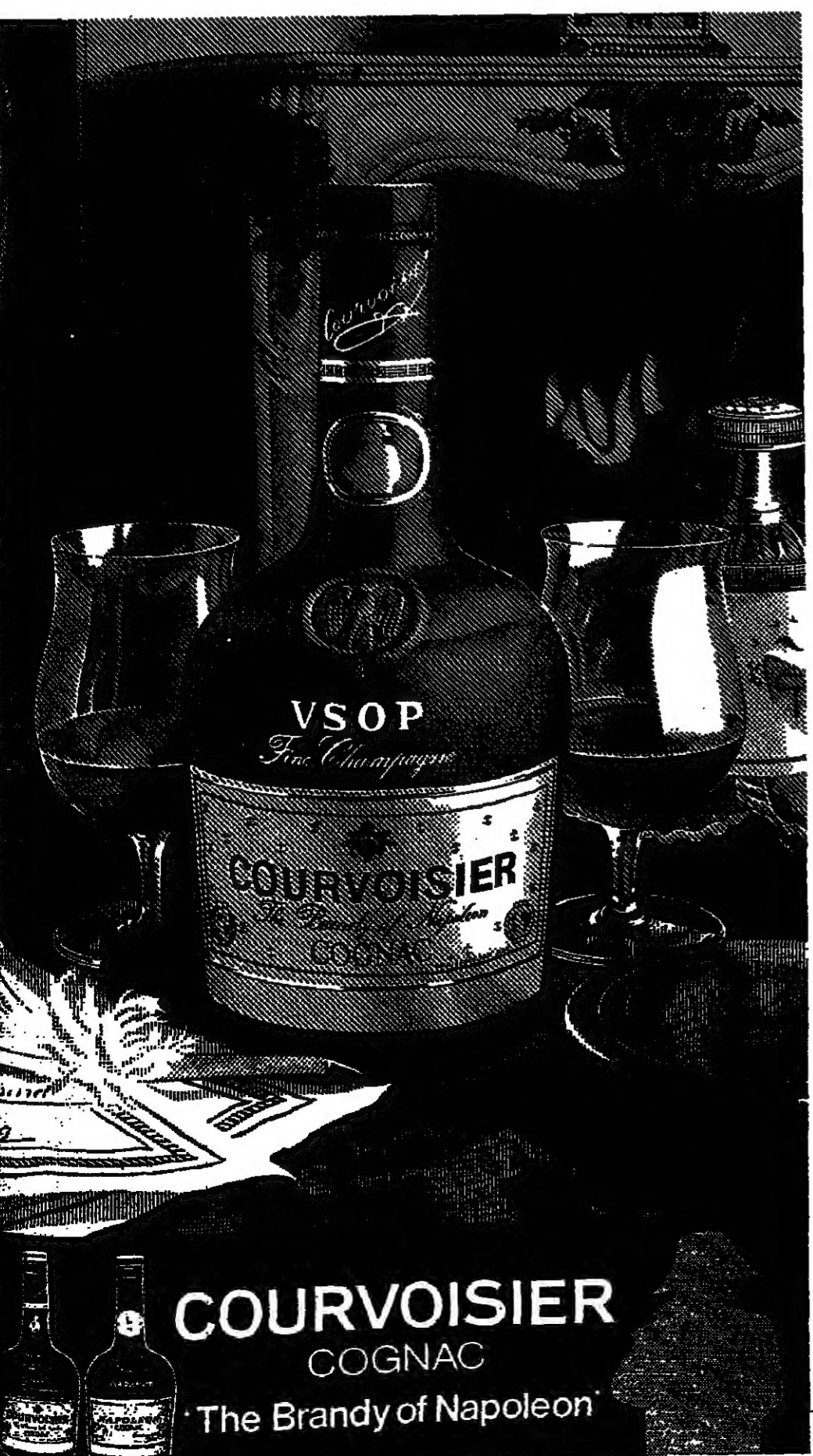
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## How We Are Governed

In the midst of grave folly last week, South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster raised some serious questions. We owe him—and ourselves—the answers.

"We are not governed from overseas," Mr. Vorster insisted to a cheering election rally. In other words, what gives Americans the right to react with horror and threat to his suppression of all major black political leaders and organizations?

The threat of a retaliatory change in American policy, he added, "is none of my business whatsoever." In other words, why should he care what the United States thinks or does?

And finally a theme of mocking irony about a Western "double standard": he could do what he wanted without protest if he were black instead of white. In other words, given all the injustice around the world, why condemn South Africa with such special vehemence?

The answer to the first question is that we are all, indeed, governed from overseas. Much of mankind, if not yet all of it, shares a set of values that transcends not only national frontiers but also social systems and stages of development. A century ago, Americans could still debate the rules by which they might consign blacks to second-class citizenship. Today, obedient to the transcendent values of an interconnected civilization, they may not. South Africa belongs to that same civilization; indeed, at other moments, Mr. Vorster has been fast to proclaim his membership in it to seek protection against his Communist phantoms. We accumulate his gold; he punches our computers and drinks our soda. In the

realms of ideology we are each other's keepers. We govern a common fate.

Why, more concretely, should he care what we do? Because his economy, Europe's and ours are interlocked. Even now, American campuses seethe with demands that the universities withdraw their investments from corporations doing business in his country. Rich and strong, South Africa could injure us as we would injure it, but not remotely in comparable ways. Mr. Vorster's Afrikaner minority may be able to repress the country's huge black majority for decades more, but not forever; and the time left for peaceful change will rapidly shrink if the last remnants of legitimacy are withdrawn from its government by other nations.

As for injustices elsewhere, they are rampant. Tyranny, by blacks as well as whites, discredits other nations. Violence and economic deprivation are tolerated too much in our own land. But racism stands condemned as intolerable. Official racism that seeks to root political power in the doctrine of the permanent inferiority of men and women of a different color is the evil inheritance of white men everywhere and they are pledged to expunge it. Official racism in a nation so wealthy and advanced in almost every other respect has become unforgivable.

We Americans say again that there is time for peaceful change in South Africa if blacks are invited to the table at which the nation's destiny is mapped. It is our business to say it, and Mr. Vorster's obligation to his nation and ours to listen. We may argue together about the pace of change, but not about the direction. We shall suffer together if we fail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nuclear Banks and Dumps

If sticks don't work, try carrots. That seems to be the basis of President Carter's significant new move in his bold campaign to retard the spread of dangerous nuclear materials and technologies. To supplement the diplomatic pressures of recent months to keep reprocessing plants and atomic explosives from countries without nuclear bombs, Mr. Carter offers two inducements: Nations willing to curb nuclear proliferation would be able to draw upon a dependable international fuel bank to keep their energy reactors going and may store their spent reactor fuel in the United States.

The offer of spent fuel storage may have the most immediate impact; it could ease the pressure in some nations to "reprocess" the used fuel rods being disgorged by nuclear reactors. No method has yet been found to dispose of the rods permanently and safely. Thus some nations want to solve the waste disposal problem by reprocessing. That procedure produces plutonium, which can be reused in reactors but can also be used to make bombs. It also produces radioactive wastes of a different kind, some as difficult to dispose of as spent fuel rods. President Carter has wisely urged other nations to defer reprocessing pending the results of an international study of safer nuclear technologies. His willingness to store fuel rods from abroad for a fee provides an option for countries that might otherwise be unwilling to wait.

The international fuel bank is intended to assure energy-nervous nations that their nuclear fuel supply will be secure. That would presumably reduce their desire for the self-

sufficiency promised by uranium-enrichment plants, which can be modified to produce bomb-grade uranium. It would also decrease their interest in reprocessing plants, or breeder reactors, which seek to stretch the fuel supply by burning plutonium.

The fuel-bank proposal is not likely to arouse controversy. But some will oppose the transfer of foreign fuel wastes to this country, which does not yet know how properly to store its own. Critics are right to be concerned about the long-term environmental hazards. But the imported fuel wastes will probably add only a small fraction to the total U.S. waste pile. Mr. Carter recognized that "we cannot provide storage for the major portion of the world's spent fuel." The selective admission of some additional waste promises a gain on the antiproliferation front that is worth the risk to our environment. The United States was the major force in spreading reactors around the world, and the bulk of the used fuel abroad originated in this country. For many years, the United States insisted that fuel rods be sent back to this country when spent—as the Soviet Union still does—but policy later somewhat lost its way.

No one knows how many nations will be interested in sending their spent fuel or participating in the fuel bank. Much will depend on how the proposals will appear in detail. But they are a promising initiative for the two-year international study of nuclear fuel cycles that has been convened at Mr. Carter's urging.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Brazilian In-Fighting

The sudden dismissal of (Brazil's) minister of the army was especially significant because of the power of the army hierarchy, and because the dismissed minister, Gen. Frotz, immediately issued a hard-hitting attack on the policies of the present government.

Public in-fighting of this sort is not the normal pattern of the Brazilian military regime. It was a further sign of the pressures that are building up after 13 years of military rule as the generals try to decide what their next move should be. On the surface, the situation is reasonably calm, but it is clear a struggle for power is under way not far below.

—From the Guardian (London).

### The Baader-Meinhof Puzzle

The puzzle is why the most violent of Europe's ultra-left groups should have developed in the most materially advanced and in some ways most liberal country of the Continent. Some aspects of German history and culture help to explain it. Baader-Meinhof supporters also try to justify their actions by their world-picture of West Germany as a key state in a Western military and finan-

cial system, allegedly exploiting and dominating the poor of the Third World. But the ultra-left in West Germany could and should have used peaceful methods of advancing their views through the democratic system, campaigning for social change and greater help for the world's poor. By contrast, the blacks of South Africa have virtually no choice but violence or resignation, for they are denied any part in the peaceful political process.

—The Observer (London).

### Overreaction by Pretoria

The South African government is due a degree of sympathy for its fury at the way the chorus of foreign critics, from a safe distance, insists on giving it advice coupled with threats in case of noncompliance, especially when most of the advice would lead to chaotic conditions if followed. But if it resorts to methods of compulsion more apt to block evolutionary reform than to facilitate it, it will not only increase polarization within the country itself but will alienate even its friends and those critics who do not insist blindly on the principle of "one man, one vote."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

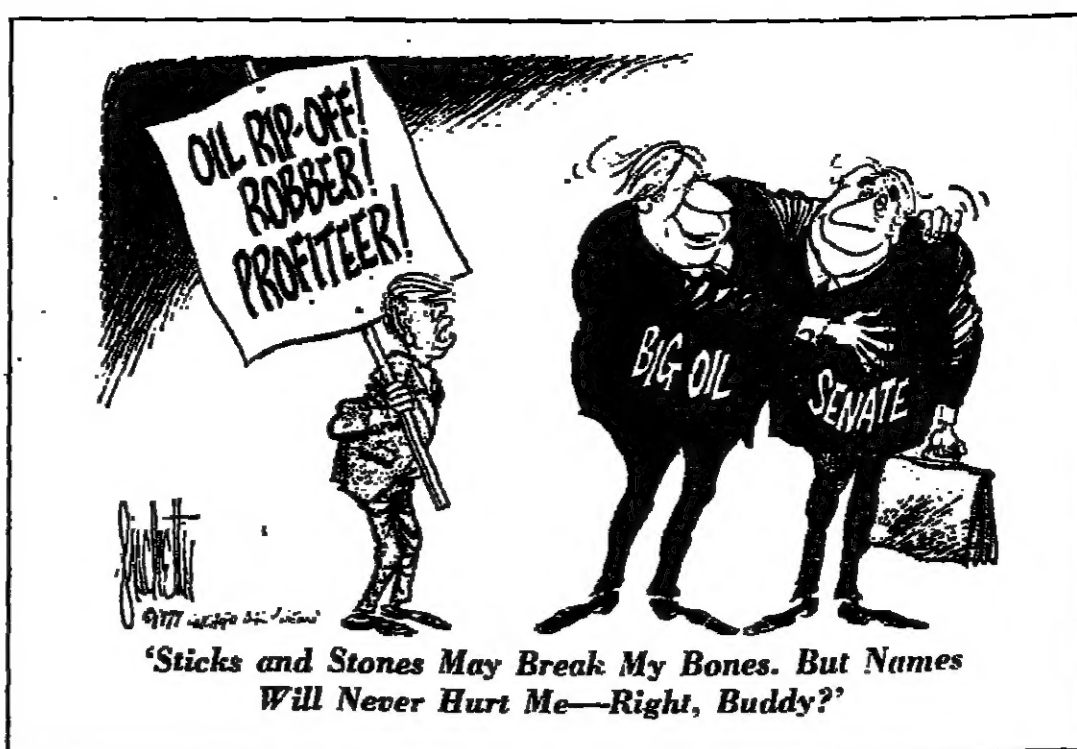
October 24, 1902

ROME—The Italian government has been reliably informed that the U.S. Senate is disposed to pass a bill, coming from the House of Representatives, prohibiting illiterate immigrants. The news has created much feeling here. If the bill is passed, a severe blow will be struck at Italian immigrants, three-fourths of them being illiterate.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1927

DETROIT—Ordered by the school board to appear in classrooms wearing smocks reaching to "within 10 inches of the floor," 103 women teachers of Hazel Park, Detroit, have unanimously decided not to comply. The authorities want to "protect the youth." The teachers say they are paid to teach and can dress any way that they want to, as long as it is proper.



## A Look at the 'Faustian Bargain'

By Paul Sieghart

GENEVA—On Tuesday, October 4, Geneva papers devoted many column inches to a statement by the Groupe de Bellerive, whom no one had ever heard of before. What is the Groupe de Bellerive, what does it want, and why does it matter?

What its members want is simple enough: A pause for study, debate and reflection before governments go charging down the road to a "plutonium economy." This is hardly original. Others, and especially the left and the young, have been calling stridently for a halt to nuclear power programs. What is different about the Groupe de Bellerive is that they are neither left nor particularly young, and their call is far from strident. Besides, their credentials are beyond dispute.

The group includes three distinguished scientists: Victor Weisskopf, longtime director-general of the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) and now head of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lew Kowarski, formerly director of scientific services at the French Atomic Energy Commission, and Martin Kaplan, director-general of Pugwash. Representing the humanities are Denis de Rougemont, philosopher and writer; Olivier Reverdin, classicist and Swiss counselor of state, and Jacques Freymond, director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies. Foster Vester Elfrink, honorary president of the World Council of Churches, represents the Christian viewpoint, while Niall MacDermot, secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists, and myself express the concern for human rights and the rule of law. The group is convened (in its private capacity, of course) by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN high commissioner for refugees. His house stands on Lake Geneva, in the suburb of Bellerive, hence the group's name.

### French Plan

What brought this group together was the fact that they live in or near Geneva, a center of moral and intellectual tradition which is located 45 miles from Cerny-Malville in the Isère, where the French government is planning to build a giant fast-breeder nuclear reactor—the first commercial plutonium breeder in the world.

A few years ago, reactors of that kind were seen as the answer to energy problems: While generating prodigious amounts of electricity to heat homes and drive factories, they actually breed more fuel than they consume. In theory, they could postpone for many centuries any worries that our sources of primary energy might be depleted.

These reactors share, of course, with conventional nuclear power stations, the problems of radioactive pollution of the environment, and of the risk of "nuclear accidents." But these are engineering problems, which engineers should be able to resolve. Given enough research, someone should one day find a satisfactory way of disposing of the radioactive waste products so that they can

be safely buried for the thousands, or tens of thousands, of years that it will take before the wastes become harmless by natural decay. And the immense trouble and expense taken over safety design, reinforced by the safety record of the nuclear industry so far, should ensure that the chance of any catastrophic accident is reduced to a level so low that we can truly treat it as "acceptable."

### Little Snag

But there remains an irritating little snag. An essential part of the fuel for fast breeders—in fact the very fuel which they breed—is plutonium. And plutonium has some decidedly unappealing characteristics. Not only is it highly toxic, but it is also a nuclear explosive—unlike the uranium fuel used in conventional reactors. Given a few pounds of plutonium, and some fairly advanced skills (now accessible, from open technical literature, by many thousands of people), one can build one's own do-it-yourself atomic bomb. It may not be up to military standards, but it will make a very nasty mess.

That single snag has raised a series of problems. Is it really wise to increase the production of plutonium until thousands, if not millions, of pounds of it are in circulation as a commercial commodity? How does one deal with a situation in which governments all over the world, almost regardless of their technological or economic development (or their political stability), can join the nuclear weapons club? Terrorist gangs with machine guns and grenades are bad enough, but do we really want to hasten the day when the terrorist will have his own atomic bomb?

Clearly not. So what do we do? Try to eliminate this technology from all irresponsible governments in advance, and in perpetuity? Surely, but how? Try to eliminate all terrorism? Well, yes, that is possible. There are, for example, no known terrorists today in either the Soviet Union or Brazil.

But perhaps we would prefer not to go quite that far. Let us instead try to keep plutonium really secure, so that it cannot fall into the wrong hands. To do that, of course, we shall need not only to keep it under lock and key, but to mount armed guards over the stores, and on the trucks and railcars in which we transport it. And we shall have to extend security surveillance to plutonium workers, transport workers, suspected terrorists, and all their families, friends, "known associates"—and perhaps casual acquaintances, too. That might inconvenience many persons. And then, one day, despite our precautions, a strange voice on a telephone says that his political group has after all managed to collect the necessary few pounds, and "it will all go off at noon on Sunday unless..." What do we do then? Could a free democratic society survive that kind of traumatic emergency?

### Faustian

This is one of the reasons why Alvin Weinberg has called the plutonium fuel cycle a "Faustian bargain." It offers us incalculable riches, but at an incalculable price. Perhaps the price is so high that it may be wiser to stop now—unless we believe that civil liberties or democracy too can be safeguarded by clever engineering. At the moment, we do not yet know the answer to that conundrum. Several independent and expert groups have pondered it, and concluded that we should take no irrevocable decisions until far more is known in several areas. Such groups have reported in the United States, in Britain and in Australia, Sweden, Switzerland.

The patent difficulty is that governments lack the strength to

the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Australia, New Zealand and several others have all decided to stay clear of plutonium for the time being. Above all, President Carter has decided not to forge ahead with the U.S. civil plutonium technology for the time being (though the Congress is less than happy with that decision).

Strangely, the second-oldest modern democracy seems determined to ignore all the warnings. Without any impartial enquiry, without any independent discussion, without even an opportunity for the kind of reasoned debate in which promoters and opponents can have an equal chance of being heard, France proposes to go it alone with the fast-breeder reactor at Cerny-Malville.

What the Groupe de Bellerive wants is a demonstrably independent assessment of the benefits and hazards of a plutonium fuel cycle, before anyone—and that includes France—proceeds down that unknown road. The prospect of evaluation should be undertaken by a commission of acknowledged expertise, independence, and integrity, with access to all the information, and with the opportunity for anyone likely to be affected to be heard.

Before we embark on these uncharted waters, is that too much to ask?

Paul Sieghart, a member of the Groupe de Bellerive and a British jurist, is vice-chairman of the British Council for Science and Society. He also is joint chairman of the British section of the International Commission of Jurists. Mr. Sieghart wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Lessons of the German Rescue

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A shout of hope went round the world when a special German team rescued the hostages held by terrorists aboard a Lufthansa jet in Somalia last week. For deliverance provided a rare case of a Western government coping with an undeniable problem.

Coping with undeniable problems is precisely what people in all the advanced countries want, but usually don't get, from their governments. The rescue operation is thus an event of high significance—identifying the central issue of the modern state and separating in ways contrary to prevailing values the true path of progress from the false ones.

Skyjacking, of course, is an especially dramatic example of the kind of perverse happening that afflicts people all over the developed world. Other troubles are so prosaic that they are taken for granted.

Crime—from murder through robbery and vandalism to white-collar crime—is one. A second is congestion of the air, the water and the streets. A third is constantly rising prices, or inflation. A fourth is poor service in schools, hospitals and all other public accommodations.

### A Cliche

The reason these scores fester on without cure does not lie in either poverty or ignorance. A deep truth lurks behind the indignant cliché, "If we can put a man on the moon why can't we...?" In our bones we know that the knowledge and the means to solve our most nagging difficulties exist in abundance.

The patent difficulty is that governments lack the strength to

choose among the abundance of alternate solutions. From Washington through London and on to Tokyo, the path of progress lies in strengthening the capacity of centralized authority to make choices. Whether they be presidents, prime ministers or chancellors, the rulers of the advanced countries are too weak.

But why are they so weak? The answer, I think, lies in the value systems which have grown up along with the diffusion of wealth and enlightenment. Individualism, with its emphasis on democratic politics and the free market, is perhaps the prime value.

From it there derives a respect for minorities that has risen to exaltation. Legislatures, and particularly the television and press, pay extravagant attention to the claims of minorities affecting the rights of business, labor, women, ethnic groups, veterans, cripples, the aged, youth and virtually every other definable group.

### Wide Veto

The reconciling of their claims is further complicated by the notion of participatory democracy—the theory that all groups have a right to participate in all decisions all the time. That theory gives virtually every interest group a veto on decisions affecting society as a whole. It undermines expertise and discredits choices made by a relatively few, however properly chosen, disinterested or wise. It frustrates decision and promotes instead an almost endless series of battles between rival exponents of consummations devoted to be wished.

Thus the environmentalists tangle with developers, the cops with the civil libertarians, those asserting black rights with those asserting white rights. For

because all of the parties right it becomes well-nigh impossible for anybody to be their battles. The upshot is stalemate.

At present the conflict between solution of national problems and enlightened values is seen through a glass darkly. Typical of the model that Mr. Carter could perceive the next reform government as a date and then, as a prelude heavily influenced by a Nader—go for a reform which diminishes the effectiveness of office of president.

But such confusion will not forever. Before long it will come plain that the struggle in the modern state is between those who strengthen executive authority and those who claim rights to weaken such authority. At point I have no doubt that proponents of strong government will be seen as the good; and those of enlightened principles as the bad.

I am well aware that governments have committed most monstrous crimes of humanity, not to mention smaller ones as Vietnam, Watergate. It is instructive the rout of the skyjacker accompanied by the did "suicides" of the three held in German jails.

But the lesson is not that, with the most exalted values most monstrous crimes of humanity, not to mention smaller ones as Vietnam, Watergate. It is instructive the rout of the skyjacker accompanied by the did "suicides" of the three held in German jails.

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سكزامن الالهم





A casual pair of models shows off one of Ungaro's inspirations: full harem pants with a sweater and vest.

## PARIS FASHION

### A Mob Scene at Collection Causes Press, Buyer Walkout

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 23 (IHT).—When a fashion show prompts a walk-out by representatives of British and American Vogue, The New York Times Magazine, Mademoiselle, Glamour, Harper's Bazaar, Harper's Queen, Women's Wear Daily and—most notably—Annabella, Il Tempo and Il Giornale, something has got to be wrong. Add to that the presidents of several stores, including I. Magnin, Bloomingdale's and Lord & Taylor.

It happened at Montana's yesterday and there is a strong chance of it happening again, for the French shows are getting too big for their own good.

At Montana's, hundreds who had previously gone through sauna heat at Le Luca were forced to stand in the rain for more than half an hour while being pushed and shoved. "I stayed half an hour," said Beatrice Miller, the editor of British Vogue, "until an Italian lady behind me literally battered me on my back. An ambulance came and collected somebody. It was hideous."

It was not the first time that such things have happened. The problem is that every season it gets worse. One wonders if French designers want the foreign press and buyers. Those who saw it said that the Montana collection was good. But if so few saw it, does it matter whether it was good?

French designers should show some sense of organization. It is wrong to crowd 1,000 persons into a room that barely can hold 500. These are trade people who have spent thousands of dollars to get here and have to report to their companies. It is suicidal not to be able to cope with success.

Not Much Substance  
Otherwise, the ready-to-wear summer collections began with a lot of show but not much substance. The suspense is building and the verdict will be in only after Saint Laurent shows on Tuesday. In the meantime, here are the main trends since the collections began last week: Big blouses over short shorts, skidny pants, or full peasant skirts—the latter a mistake because it makes for a both top and bottom-heavy look. Terry cloth everywhere, for the city as well as for the beach. See-through gauzes. More solids than prints. Stripes. Linen cut, unfortunately, not enough. Exposed nun and monk's robes added a lot of black and gray and, sometimes, turned some collections into something close to wakes. Except for Miyake, Tarlazzi and Ungaro, the color scheme has been generally sad and not at all summery.

Tarlazzi's second collection today made him a winner. Here is a designer who knows where he is going and how. His collection is an assemblage of squares and triangles bloused over skirts or see-through pants, but the whole look has the greatest, nothing-to-it ease that leaves behind traditional clothes that rely on seams, buttons and zippers. Tarlazzi's own free approach is one of the most interesting new directions in fashion today.

At Ungaro's the big news was not openly announced. The Chanel perfumes with discreet representatives around have endorsed Ungaro and are launching his perfume, Ungaro by Ungaro, this week. "Yes, it's the first time that Chanel endorses another couturier," said Guy Lyesse, president of Chanel and general manager of Ungaro Perfumes. "We believe he is a very talented couturier and will complement that we already have. His image is very different from Chanel's."

Hits From Ungaro  
Besides the new perfume, Ungaro delivered a commercial collection with more hits than misses. Among his best moments: The suede shorts and blouses and, in general, all his leather and suede clothes, which have the

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Besides the new perfume, Ungaro delivered a commercial collection with more hits than misses. Among his best moments: The suede shorts and blouses and, in general, all his leather and suede clothes, which have the

## Liquid Diet Debated

### U.S.-U.K. Obesity Experts Eye Stomach Bypass, Jaw-Wiring

BETHESDA, Md., Oct. 23.—Temporarily wiring closed the jaws of grossly overweight people so that they cannot eat solid foods may become a popular method of treating obesity, a panel of experts has agreed. Such individuals would be nourished with a liquid formula containing protein, vitamins and minerals. Two recent studies of this method disclosed that patients lose an average of 55 pounds over a six-month period. But according to Dr. William

Dahms, a University of California at Los Angeles pediatrician who described studies done elsewhere, the patients tend to regain the weight when their jaws are unwired. Another obesity expert, Dr. John Garrow of the British Medical Research Council, suggested that jaw-wiring might be combined with a surgical operation that causes food to bypass about four-fifths of the stomach. In this way, the wiring could achieve an immediate weight loss and the

stomach bypass might maintain it. Dr. Dahms and Dr. Garrow were among about 100 obesity experts attending a conference on obesity last week sponsored by the National Institute of Health and several private agencies. (The jaw-wiring method was reported earlier this year in the British medical journal Lancet as a "simple, effective procedure" in promoting weight loss (IHT, June 13).)

The stomach bypass operation

## A High Rate Is Found in 3 Provinces

### China Said to Tie Throat Cancer to Diet, Soil

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—Food contaminants, a fungus and a soil deficiency apparently are responsible for a remarkably high incidence of throat cancer in three of China's major provinces, according to U.S. cancer specialists who recently visited China. Justin Stein, chief of radiation therapy at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Long Beach, Calif., and a former president of the American Cancer Society, said that Chinese medical authorities were combating an annual incidence of esophageal cancer of 130 new cases per 100,000 population—more than 50 times the average U.S. incidence—in the Provinces of Hunan, Hubei and Shansi, south and west of Peking.

Dr. Stein said that Chinese researchers believed the main cause was contamination of food and— to a lesser extent—of water supplies by nitrosamines, a family of potent cancer-causing chemicals that are causing growing concern among environmental health specialists in the United States.

U.S. researchers have found that the nitrogen-based nitrosamines occur as industrial pollutants and as trace contaminants in some pesticides. Nitrosamines also can be generated when food preserved with nitrates reacts chemically with amines produced in the stomach when meat and other protein is digested.

Dr. Stein spoke at the annual meeting of the American Cancer Society's California division in Los Angeles last week. He was among a group of U.S. citizens who met with Chinese medical authorities for three weeks in April and May. China had invited members of the American Cancer Society to the talks.

In addition to the nitrosamines found in food, especially in veg-

tables preserved by pickling—Dr. Stein said, that Chinese researchers believed that a fungus called *Candida albicans* plays a role in cancer of the esophagus. The fungus is common in the pickled vegetables consumed in the three provinces and appears to irritate the esophagus, making the tissues vulnerable to nitrosamines.

A third suspected factor is a deficiency of molybdenum, a trace metal, in the soil of the region. Molybdenum is known to influence the rate at which vegetables take up nitrogen compounds from the soil. Dr. Stein said that the Chinese were trying to correct this deficiency by using molybdenum-enriched fertilizer while discouraging the consumption of traditional pickled vegetables.

Chinese physicians, Dr. Stein

said, are claiming an unusually high rate of success in treating esophageal cancer, apparently because massive screening programs detect many cases at a very early stage.

At a Hunan hospital, he said, 93 per cent of patients with very early cases survived five years after treatment, a nominal definition of a cure. About 34 per cent of all cases were said to survive to the five-year mark, usually after surgery, compared to fewer than 10 per cent in the United States, he said.

Besides surgery, Dr. Stein said that the Chinese believe that vitamin A helps protect patients with early signs of irritation of the esophagus. The give vitamin C to block the formation of nitrosamines in the stomach, he said.

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## Partners in Waging Peace

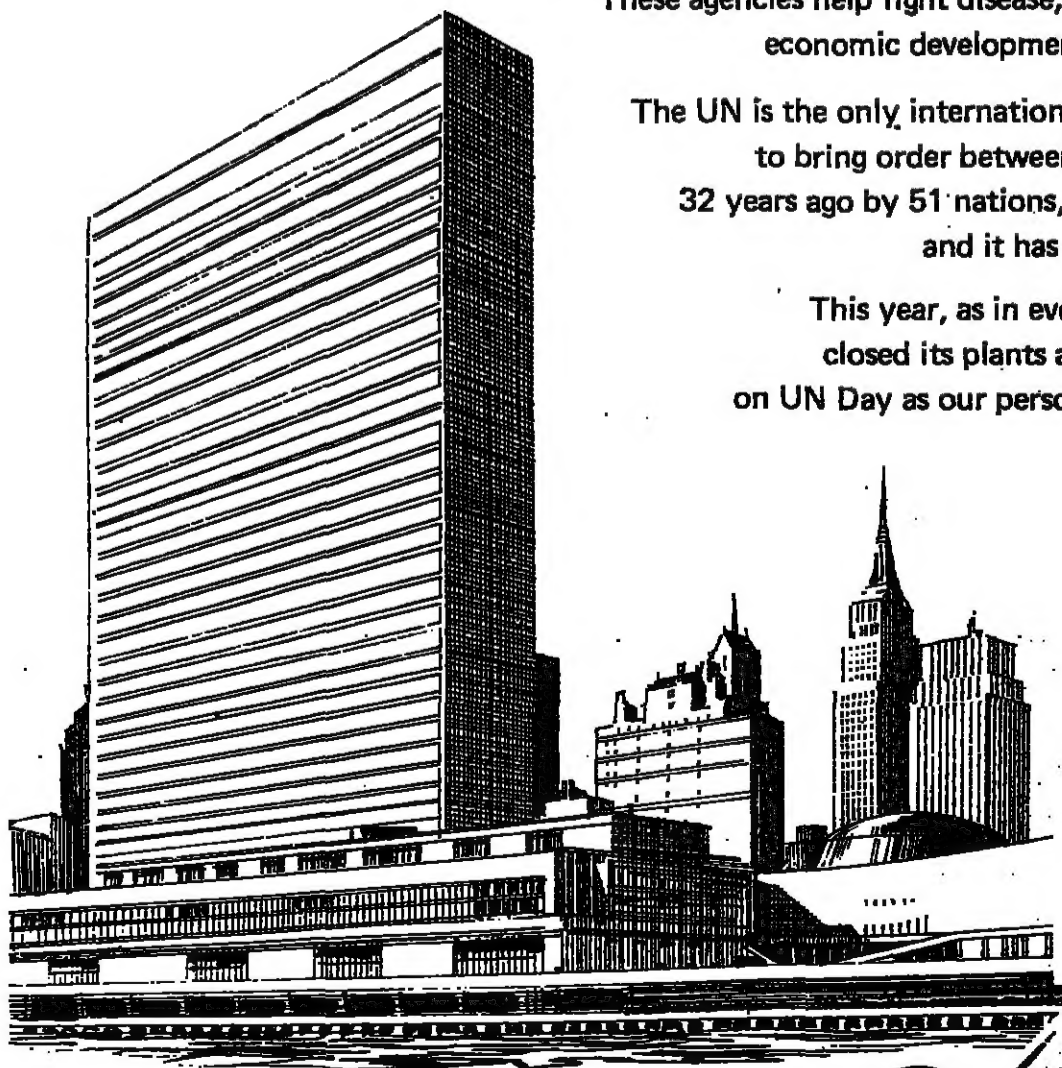
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مكتبة الأمل



# Life on a U.S. Nuclear Sub: Ice Cream, Boredom—and a Certain Tension as Well

By Michael Seiler

NEW LONDON, Conn.—For 60 days at a stretch, they exist derwater, all but completely cut of touch with family, lovers, e sun, the moon, the stars, nd, rain and fog. The tem- rature is always 72 degrees and e light is always fluorescent. They are the officers and en- ed men of the USS Tecumseh, e of the Navy's 41 ballistic gille submarines, the deadliest truments of death man has er invented.

Their day has not 24 hours, t 18 (6 hours on, 12 off), and ey live in an enclosed world, ping with boredom and a sense dislocation.

There are attempts to make e living easier: an ice cream chine, a galley open 24 hours 'snacks, a set of weights for dy-building, a well-stocked li- ary, tapes of music covering rything from Bach to Ron- idi, and more than 60 movies every cruise.

In fact, the Tecumseh, like r sister boats, is a considerable rovement over the old diesel s in terms of livability. The cumseh is to a World War II bmarine what a 747 is to a -3. With a length of 425 feet d a beam (width) of 33 feet, e Tecumseh is 120 feet longer d 6 feet wider than a typical 40-vintage sub.

Still, the comfort of her two ernating crews (each has 124

enlisted men and 12 officers), as it always has been on sub- marines, is secondary to cram- ming all the necessary technology aboard.

Each enlisted man has his own bunk—but it is small and cramped; officers sleep in tight little rooms—three to a room; the wardroom and enlisted men's mess are bigger than they used to be, but still no place for a basketball game.

## Unspoken Fear

It is an alien world, made harder perhaps by the unspoken knowledge that some day the coded message from headquarters in Norfolk, Va., will not be just a practice missile-launch drill.

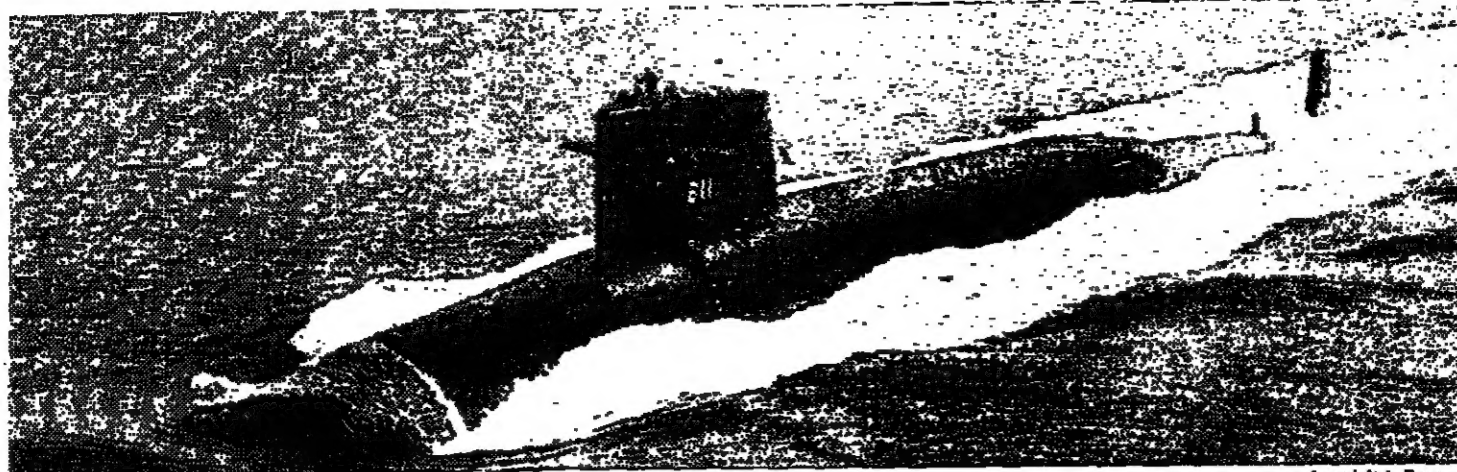
The men on the Tecumseh claim that they don't concern themselves much with that possibility.

"Our purpose here is to not shoot missiles," said her captain, Comdr. Mark Golden.

"I don't spend much time wor- rying about that," said the weap- ons officer, Lt. James Jones. "I have satisfied myself pretty well that if the time comes [that] I have to pull the trigger, somebody else on the other side will have done it first."

"We don't think about it much," said Tom Agena, a missile-control-room specialist. "Somebody has to do the job."

"You could go ga-ga worrying about that," said Randall Sandoval, a radioman.



The John Marshall, one of the U.S. Navy's missile-firing, nuclear-powered submarines, on sea patrol.

Indeed you could. But the thought cannot be completely put out of mind—reminders of the Tecumseh's reason for being are hard to avoid.

Aft of the "sail," or conning tower, and stretching up through the boat's three decks are 15 launchers, two rows of eight Poseidon C-3 missiles pretargeted and ready for almost instant firing.

Atop each of the 16 Poseidons sits a cluster of 10 small nuclear warheads and dummy decoys. The warheads are remarkably accurate. Once launched, they will fall on separate targets, miles apart, and impact only a

matter of yards from their planned bull's-eyes.

A Poseidon submarine is difficult for an enemy to locate and destroy. It can climb to a depth of 100 feet or so and release its missiles within 10 minutes of a presidential command.

Far less vulnerable than the land-based missiles and bombers that form the other two legs of the nation's nuclear triad, the \$100-million Tecumseh is an awesome amalgam of grace, fire- power and technology. She can operate submerged at speeds approaching 30 knots and depths approaching 1,000 feet. (Exact performance figures are top secret.)

Besides the Poseidon missiles, with their 2,900-mile range, she carries homing torpedoes forward for defensive purposes.

The Tecumseh is equipped with a nuclear reactor that allows her to remain under water for the entire course of 60-day operational cruises. Satellite navigation constantly fixes the boat's position, and onboard computers feed that position into the missile warheads so that they may accurately hit their targets if the order comes.

There is one thing about the Poseidon submarines that might lead some to worry, according to previously published reports. Unlike the Minuteman in its silo or

the nuclear bombs aboard a B-52, the Poseidon missiles in their launchers can be armed—theoretically, at least—without a presidential order.

The Minuteman missile silo and the B-52 bomber both have "little black boxes." The presidential order enters this electronic apparatus and the box unlocks or arms the weapons system. On the Tecumseh and other subs, the process does not include this safeguard.

Although Navy officials in the Pentagon refused to be interviewed on this subject, the command procedure reportedly works like this:

The coded presidential order to fire missiles comes in. Two officers simultaneously unlock a safe containing the firing trigger-key.

That trigger is useless unless the boat's captain and executive officer, using keys they wear around their necks on chains, unlock the firing system.

There is a separate key to each of the 16 missile launchers and other officers or enlisted men must insert them before the Poseidon C-3s can be kicked out of their launchers and sent on their way.

So, for the missiles to be launched without a presidential order, at least a half-dozen officers and men aboard the Tecumseh or any other boat would have to go crazy or be in on the conspiracy.

The men on the Poseidon boats are unlikely to engage in either craziness or conspiracy.

Candidates for fleet ballistic missile submarine service undergo FBI background checks.

"When I went to sub school, my friends all thought I was going to jail," said Tom Agena of the Tecumseh. "The FBI was checking on me all over the place."

One of the things they check for is drug use, which the Navy finds intolerable. Thirty crew members from two fleet ballistic missile subs were transferred out of submarine service in the summer of 1976 for smoking marijuana on board.

Men aboard the Tecumseh insist they do not do that sort of thing because there is no way a man can use drugs in the little world of a submarine without getting caught.

"You light up a joint here and the smell would go through the air-conditioning system and be all over the boat in minutes," said one enlisted man.

The Navy formally encourages crew members to, as one senior submarine service officer delicately put it, "look at each other on the basis of behavior," noting any "anomalous conduct" and reporting it to superior officers or senior enlisted men.

Enlisted men aboard the Tecumseh seem to accept that responsibility as unquestionably necessary aboard a Poseidon boat, but add that problems are infrequent.

They say that is because crew members on missile boats are quality people.

"On the average, you find a sub crew is more [emotionally] balanced and intellectually higher than anybody on the surface [ships]," said Randall Sandoval, one of the Tecumseh's crewmen.

That is a feeling that permeates the submarine service, both officers and enlisted men.

Enlisted candidates for the dolphin badge that all submariners wear are carefully screened psychologically and tend to be the men who score highest on aptitude tests, according to officers at the naval submarine school in Groton, Conn.

Of the 12 officers aboard a fleet ballistic missile boat like the Tecumseh, all but two or three are "nuclear-trained" in the program still run by the prickly, perfectionist Adm. Hyman Rickover.

They are not nuclear engineers, but they do understand the reactor that drives the atomic subs and they are men highly sought after in private industry.

Despite cash bonuses that can go as high as \$15,000, the submarine service still suffers from a relatively low reenlistment rate—about 41 per cent—apparently due to the boredom and pressure of seemingly unending 60-day cruises.

Although top officers at the Pentagon refused to be interviewed on the subject, the Navy is known to be balking the boredom problem. For two years, Polaris and Poseidon boats have been making unscheduled, short midcruise visits to port for, if nothing else, a breath of fresh air.

(The visits, apparently, are of one or two-day duration, usually at one of the submarine home ports—New London; Charleston, S.C.; Holy Loch, Scotland; Rota, Spain, or Guam, in the Pacific.)

After a 60-day cruise, the boat's crew is replaced by the alternative crew. The boat itself—unless it needs major refueling or overhaul—does not spend more than two or three weeks in port.

Since for the first 15 years of nuclear missile boat operations the guiding principle was that once a submarine leaves port and submerges, it avoids at all cost any contact with other ships or land, the Navy's new policy is a startling reversal.

## Break in Routine

Also, according to a well-placed Navy source, the ballistic missile submarines are occasionally used in fleet exercises as attack-type subs (nonmissile boats armed with torpedoes whose prime function is to seek out and destroy enemy missile subs and shipping).

But, for the most part, a fleet ballistic missile submarine simply hovers in the same spot some- where in the ocean off well- established shipping lanes. They stay at depths of 100 or 300 feet, making little headway, while trailing a radio antenna on or near the surface.

Crew members, as might be expected, have their own ways to fight boredom.

Aboard the Tecumseh, there's something called "halfway night," where crew members put on skits, sing and "generally make fools of ourselves," according to one enlisted man.

There's the ritual of taking the heavy brass plaque of Tecumseh, the Indian chief for whom the boat was named, and putting it between the sheets of the bunk of a man who has fouled up on the job.

Or there's the gag of taping

a "familygram" envelope to a man's bunk (each crew member is entitled to receive five 30-word messages per 60-day cruise from his family) filled with the micro- scope paper waste punched out from incoming radio traffic.

The sailor gleefully opens the envelope and the stuff spills all over him and his bunk.

And "periscope liberty." In the words of Tom Agena, "You get to see the sun, the moon, seaweed once in a while."

The familygram, sailors say, are the biggest morale boost. Although a Poseidon sub, to avoid detection, must maintain radio silence throughout its cruise, it is on the receiving end of an almost constant flow of radio messages—operational instructions, weather and ocean traffic information and short, occasional summaries of national and world news—as well as the familygrams.

The familygram is, at best, a limited form of communication but it does help, wives and sailors agree.

"You can't say anything bad that will depress him," said one wife of a Tecumseh man—"and nothing really good," she added with a smile, "because everybody on the boat reads them . . . but we have our own little code and I can get the message across."

## No Doctor

Ballistic missile submarines no longer carry a doctor aboard. Instead there are corpsmen like the Tecumseh's Dennis Wakefield, 30, who explained that it was a waste of a doctor's time to cruise on subs. "There just aren't enough emergencies that a corpsman can't handle or can't be solved by helicopter evacuation, he said. "I think boredom is my biggest business," he said. "I just sit a guy down and talk to him and that helps."

Weight is a bit of a problem, too, he added. The food is good by military standards and, with little exercise, "most guys will gain 10 pounds on a patrol."

"And we get a lot of skin problems—athlete's foot, skin rashes. And cuts and scratches seem to take longer to heal down here."

Despite all the movies, the correspondence courses, the practical jokes, the almost constant on-board drills and equipment maintenance, the relative informality between officers and men and the lack of spit and polish, there's still tension.

"We usually get along real smoothly until the last week of patrol," said Tom Agena. "It's called 'channel fever.' People get restless, walk around, can't sleep, watch every movie—even the Disney ones."

"The last day or so, people start getting on each other's nerves and whenever you see somebody starting a fight, you try to calm it down."

Submariners keep track of the passing days—everybody has his own calendar and most men cross the days off one by one. But most of the enlisted men never know precisely where the boat is—there's no reason to know because the submarine isn't going from Point A to Point B. It simply goes from Day 1 to Day 60.

Six hours on, 12 hours off—the cycle repeats itself endlessly. "The only way you know if it's day or night is by eating," said Martin Valdez, a Tecumseh yeoman. "If you sit down in the mess and it's breakfast, then it must be morning. If it's dinner it must be night."

"It's a nice world up there though," he said. "When you go back, you appreciate nature more—a tree, snow on the ground, grass, a sunset. You miss them down here."

(Los Angeles Times)

# Is Gannett's 10th Anniversary newsworthy?

Ten years ago, Oct. 24, 1967, Gannett went public. And we have been making news ever since.

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Since 1967, reporters, photographers and editors of Gannett newspapers have won more than 2,000 awards for journalistic excellence, including two Pulitzer Prizes.

Since 1967, Gannett has achieved 40 consecutive quarterly earnings gains. Annual revenues have grown from \$110 million to more than \$500 million. Earnings per share have gained from 55 cents in 1966 to \$2.22 in 1976. Dividends have increased from 22 cents per share in 1966 to \$1.20.

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We do business in medium-sized growth markets—from Burlington to Boise, Huntington to Honolulu, Niagara Falls to Nashville, Rochester to Reno, Shreveport to Santa Fe. We are geographically diversified nationwide, protected against the uncertainties of any local, state or regional economy.

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## Birth Date Studied as Schizophrenia Factor

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON (WP)—A new clue to the origin of schizophrenia has been discovered here—the possibility mental illness is seasonal in origin and triggered by virus infections.

A psychiatrist at St. Elizabeth's Hospital here and two co-workers have found, first, that more U.S. citizens with schizophrenia are born in the winter and spring than in the summer and autumn.

Second, the psychiatrist, Dr. Fuller Torrey, seems to be finding that many schizophrenics have evidence in their bloodstream or spinal fluid of past or longstanding viral disease. The kind of disease most common in the winter-spring months when more schizophrenics are born.

"What we have," he said this week, is one very clear finding—the apparent seasonal factor—and a "candidate" for an explanation—the fact that one-third of the chronic schizophrenics he has tested have signs of viral infections.

Dr. Torrey's studies have been made at the U.S. National Institute of Health in Maryland and at St. Elizabeth's.

## Repeat Attacks

Both have numerous patients who have been hospitalized repeatedly with schizophrenia. Schizophrenics make up half the population of most mental hospitals.

Schizophrenia is marked by withdrawal from reality, confu-

sion, inappropriate emotions and, often, hallucinations.

The classic explanation for schizophrenia, as for most mental illnesses, was that it was emotional or caused by painful experiences. Today, scientists are looking for biochemical aberrations as the cause of mental illness or as the added factor that makes people susceptible to emotional trauma.

## No 'Single' Cause

"I don't think there will be 'one cause' for all schizophrenia," Dr. Torrey said. "I think we may be on the trail of one of the causes."

Since 1929, there had been scattered reports in Europe that schizophrenics were born in disproportionate numbers in winter and spring. But the numbers reported were small, and the reports had little impact.

South African White Given Mulatto's Heart

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—A white woman has received the heart of a mixed-race woman in South Africa's 30th human heart transplant at Groote Schuur Hospital here.

A hospital spokesman would not name the recipient but said she was in "outstanding" condition. Yesterday the donor heart was stitched into the woman's chest alongside her own, diseased heart, to serve as a booster.

Dr. Torrey and his staff collected data on 53,594 schizophrenics born between 1920 and 1955, and compared them with other personal illnesses, was that it was seasonal or caused by painful experiences. Today, scientists are looking for biochemical aberrations as the cause of mental illness or as the added factor that makes people susceptible to emotional trauma.

The trend was most marked in New England and the Midwestern states, far less so in the South, they reported in last month's issue of the Archives of General Psychiatry.

## Seasons Reverse

Dr. Torrey says that studies of more than 150,000 schizophrenics in several countries have shown more schizophrenic births during the winter and spring. In South Africa and Australia, where the seasons are reversed, such births peaked in May through October.

Many explanations are possible he says—seasonal nutritional deficiencies of mothers; climate effects on human egg cells or chromosomes; and seasonal variations in the amounts of sun, heat, cold, and metals or chemicals in the environment.

Dr. Torrey and five other doctors are about to report finding anti-disease substances (antibodies and immunoglobulins) produced in response to viral infections in the blood serum or spinal fluid of six out of 17 schizophrenics at the NIH clinic center.

هكذا من الأهل



A Less-Than-Taxing Existence

The Mini-Nations of Europe: Smaller Is Better

By Charles Hillinger

LOS ANGELES.—In a world of crises, the mini-nations of Europe seem almost too good to be true.

They have no poverty, no unemployment, no slums, no racial crises, no terrorists. They collect little or nothing in taxes and, if they have armies at all, they are more than likely just ceremonial.

What makes all this possible? Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City are small, but they are nations, with their own flags, anthems, parliaments and constitutions. Some, like Andorra, have a long history. Others, like San Marino, have a more recent one. But they are all nations, and they are all small.

In some there are royal families living fairly-tale lives, and in others there are unique languages.

Prince Rainier and his princess, the former Grace Kelly, occupy a centuries-old yellow palace in Monaco, which is less than a square mile in size. The tiny principality, filled with art treasures, looks out over the sea and the Mediterranean.

The princely family has a box at the cathedral, at the opera, at the theater, the soccer stadium. Prince Grace is attended by ladies in waiting.

Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine of Luxembourg live in a 15th-century palace. Their country place is a 16th-century castle called Colmarberg.

Prince Franz Josef and Princess Gina of Liechtenstein have a 100-year-old castle perched in a mountain, looking down on the capital.

Portraits of the reigning couples hang in every shop and government office in Luxembourg, Liechtenstein and Monaco.

San Marino is the world's smallest and smallest republic. It is a principality once ruled by Napoleon, is governed by two absentee rulers.

Liechtenstein is the last fragment of the Holy Roman Empire. Before World War II, the

people of Liechtenstein, San Marino and Andorra were mostly farmers scratching a marginal living out of the soil, as their ancestors had for centuries. But after the war the nations experienced a boom. The poor farmers are no longer farmers. Some are shop owners and plant executives. Many are millionaires. They drive expensive cars, live

in big houses, send their sons and daughters to foreign universities. Because of low taxes people from all over Europe have been beating a path to the shops in these little nations. There are hundreds of them, with bargain prices. By law they are all owned and operated by citizens of the countries.

The industrial age has arrived in San Marino and Liechtenstein. The factory owners and holders of all the top jobs are San Marinese and Liechtensteiners.

Among the European mini-states, only Malta, a British colony until 13 years ago, has any economic problems. The rest are booming.

There is so much work that the people of Andorra, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Monaco fill the choice jobs and leave the lesser posts for the thousands from around Europe who pour into the little countries.

Luxembourg has 82,000 foreign workers and their families; Andorra, 21,000; Monaco, 20,500; Liechtenstein, 8,000; San Marino, 4,500.

Thousands of other foreigners cross the borders every day to work.

There is no illegal-immigrant problem in the little countries. Tight control is maintained over the foreign population. Foreigners must have residence and work permits that have to be renewed regularly, every six months or year.

Foreigners entering to work are carefully screened. Anyone with a criminal record or who for one reason or another is deemed unwelcome is not admitted. No foreigner is permitted to have a gun.

If a foreigner has a problem on the job, is arrested or for some reason is considered undesirable, his residence permit and work permit are withdrawn. He is forced to leave the country.

In Liechtenstein, the women cannot vote. In Vatican City, only cardinals vote, and then only to elect a pope.

Andorra has no political parties. San Marino, a nation with 20,000 citizens, has eight, and the Communist party is the second most powerful in its legislature. From 1945 to 1957 the Communists ruled in coalition with the Socialists.

A seven-man commission governs Vatican City.

Liechtenstein has a 15-member parliament. There are 15 seats in Monaco's parliament, 24 in Andorra's, 50 in Luxembourg's, 60 in San Marino's and 65 in Malta's.

Each of the little countries has a police force. San Marino has no fire department. It calls on Italy to put out its fires.

Crime is scarcely heard of in these countries. But the police chief of Liechtenstein is worried. Crime is on the upswing in his nation. There was an armed rob-



These tiny nations, all but Rome, are in Europe. Liechtenstein, San Marino and Monaco are in the Alps. Andorra is in the Pyrenees. Luxembourg is in the north. Vatican City is in the center of Italy.

bery last year, and the robber got away with almost \$100.

In most of the mini-nations there is only one jail. In Liechtenstein, one of the 13 cells is occupied at the moment. San Marino's jail is a medieval tower—six cells with three inmates.

Vatican City had a jail and closed it down. Not enough business.

The jail in Andorra is in the basement of the farmhouse that serves as the nation's capitol. It is opened every Saturday night to let the two prisoners out to see a movie.

During World War II, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Vatican City and Andorra managed to remain neutral and at peace while the fighting raged around them.

Andorra and Liechtenstein have no armies, not even token forces. "We have never been in a war," an Andorran official said. "Why bother with an army? It's nice to know that in this crazy world there is a place like Andorra, which doesn't have to worry about wars, income taxes, crime or the rest of the problems other people worry about every day of their lives."

San Marino, Liechtenstein, Vatican City and Andorra were wartime sanctuaries for tens of thousands escaping death and devastation. But Malta and Luxembourg were bombed extensively. Luxembourg was occupied by the Germans in 1917 and again in 1940.

The mini-states are postage-stamp countries not only in size. Stamp sales to collectors the world over are an important part of the economies of these ill-fated lands.

Liechtenstein is the leader in

A 1924 Controversy  
The Zinoviev Letter: Genuine After All?

LONDON (AP).—A famous controversial letter that helped bring down Britain's first Labor government in 1924 is genuine, says a researcher who has probed early intelligence service secrets.

The Zinoviev letter was sent to the Communist party of Britain in September, 1924, seven years after the Russian Revolution. It bore the signature of Grigori Zinoviev, president of the Soviet Comintern.

It urged British Communists to put pressure on friends in the Labor party to prepare for a British revolution, intensify leftist agitation among the armed forces and get ratification of a British-Soviet treaty.

The letter was leaked to the press. The ensuing "Red scare" played a major role in the defeat of the nine-month-old Labor government of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald at a general election four days after the leak.

Claim by Emigrés

While Russian émigrés who had fled their country to escape the Communists subsequently claimed to have faked the letter. They said they did so to prevent links being forged between Britain and the Soviet Union.

But an article last week by Cambridge University lecturer Christopher Andrew in the Times of London's higher education supplement said the émigrés almost certainly were not telling the truth.

Mr. Andrew has been researching the early history of MI-6, the British intelligence service. He said it was almost certainly MI-6 that leaked the letter to the London Daily Mail.

He said the absolute truth about whether the letter is genuine will not be known unless MI-6 and the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB, open their archives.

The Balance

But, he said, "the balance of evidence at present available makes the authenticity of the letter more probable than its forgery." The forgery theory made two unlikely assumptions, he said. The first was an unlikely degree of gullibility by the British Foreign Office. Mr. Andrew said Sir Eyre Crowe, a top civil servant at the Foreign

Office, insisted on a series of "corroborative proofs" before raising the matter with Mr. MacDonald.

The second unlikely assumption, Mr. Andrew said, was "an improbable degree of wickedness by the Secret Service." He said he had discovered that four previously reliable MI-6 sources independently confirmed the authenticity of the letter.

Bhutto in Court  
To Decry Arrest  
By the Military

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Pakistan's deposed Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, addressed the supreme court for nearly three hours yesterday in an appeal against his arrest by the military government last month.

He told the nine judges: "I have no personal stake, no ambition, no anger. The fundamental point is the unity and solidarity of the nation."

Mr. Bhutto said he was convinced that the present crisis in Pakistan was bigger than that in 1970-71 during the secession of what is now Bangladesh.

"It is a total constitutional crisis where the basic issue in its narrowest sense is whether martial law can impose itself on the Constitution," he told the court. "But the deeper issue is whether Pakistan can survive without a Constitution."

The court is hearing a petition challenging the army's authority to arrest Mr. Bhutto under martial law. The hearing has evoked long arguments over the powers of the chief martial law administrator, Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, to override the Constitution.

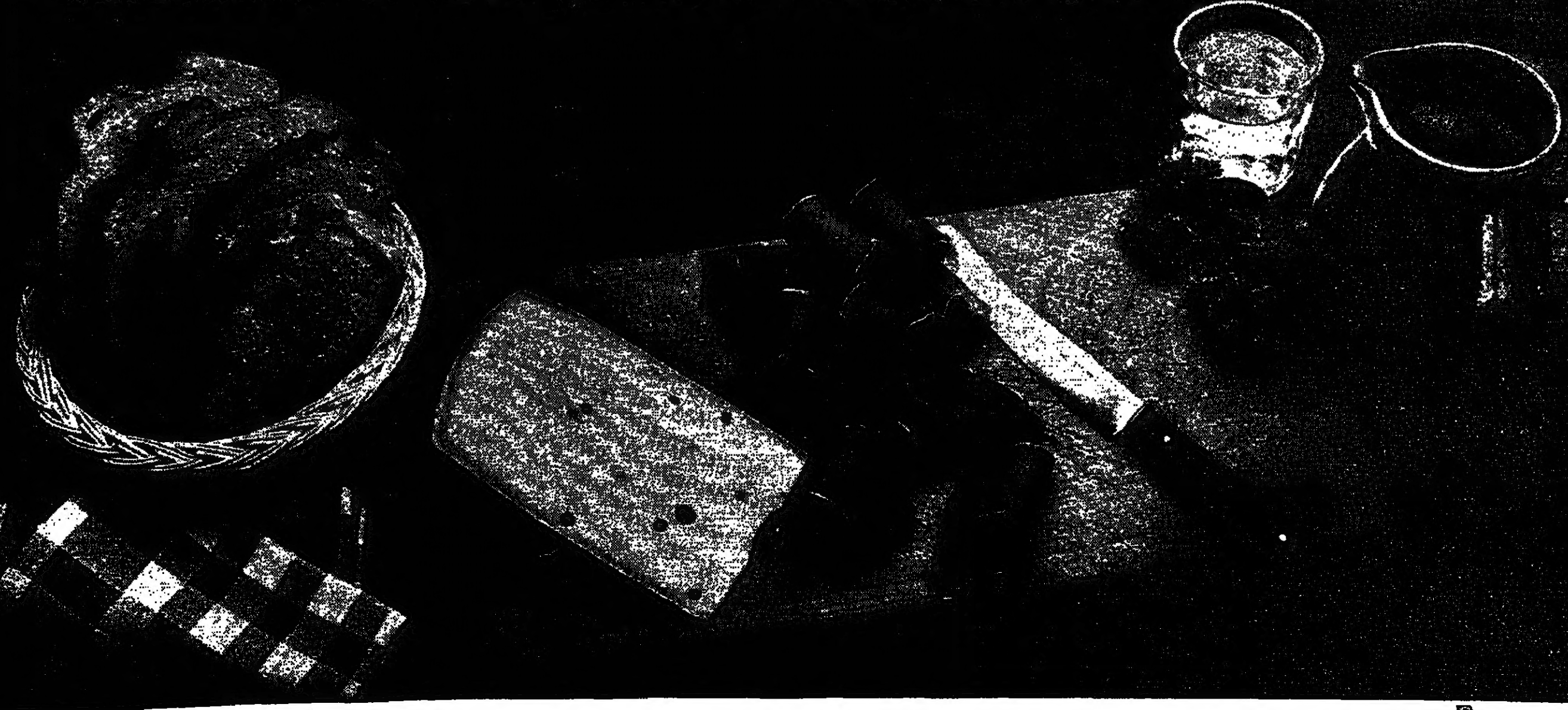
Mr. Bhutto, who was ousted in a coup last July, was flown here from Lahore where he is in judicial custody while he stands trial for murder.

Secondhand Ships?  
Not for Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Sri Lanka's new minister of shipping, aviation and tourism, Mrs. Wimala Kumaram, has decided to buy only new ships and aircraft.

"It is a waste of public money buying secondhand ships and planes. No secondhand ships or planes for me," she said.

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you are compensated for the fact that Swissair has fobbed you off  
with Hors-d'œuvre riches sur voiture,  
le Consommé au sherry, les Trois filets mignons and  
Château Smith Haut Lafitte "Cru classé exceptionnel des Graves".



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Because only a few minutes from Geneva, Basel-Mulhouse, and Zurich airports are simple little country inns where you find awaiting you aromatic dried beef, substantial Appenzeller cheese, fragrant peasant bread,

and a wine grown on the local slopes. (Plus many of the Swiss specialties that make an agreeable change from international haute cuisine.)

As a matter of fact Swissair itself provides a few high points of the ancienne cuisine suisse. This is at least a small consolation for those passengers who touch at Swiss airports only to fly on with us to 85 destinations.





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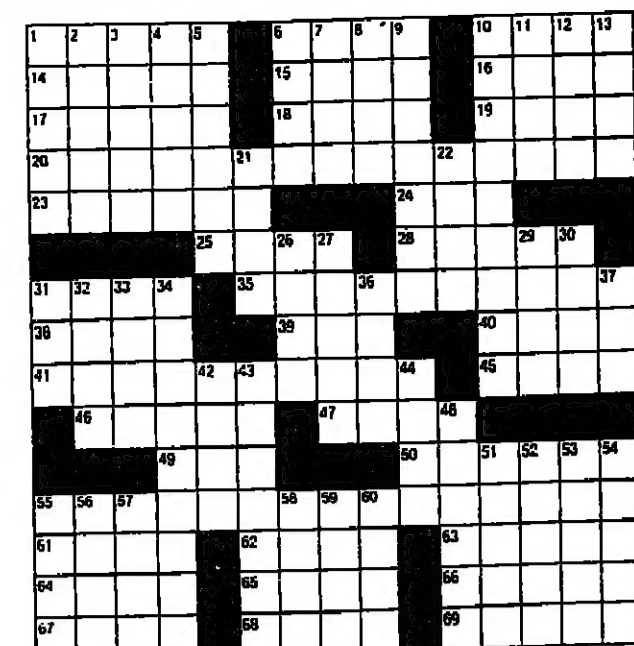












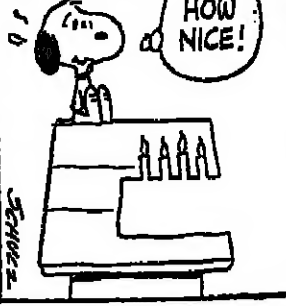
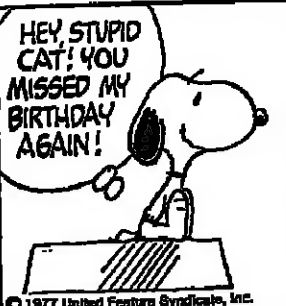
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22 Nobel in  
23 medicine, 1984  
24 Farm sound  
25 Relative of etc.  
26 Kovacs or Pyle  
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34 Love, to Dali  
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36 Scholar's  
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Captain Nemo  
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46 Moses' Mount  
47 Covered spot at  
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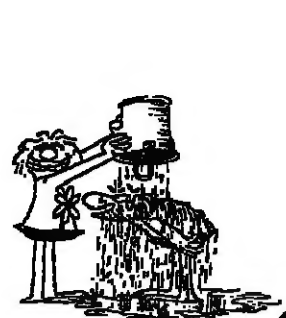
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62 Writer Vidal  
63 Bel-canto effect  
64 Mark left by a  
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68 Look for  
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13 Thin-skinned  
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14 Folding money

## PEANUTS



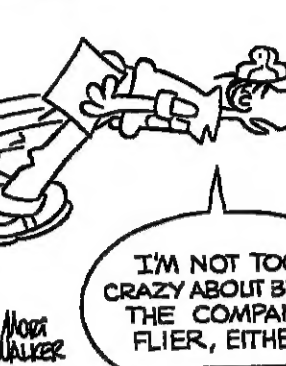
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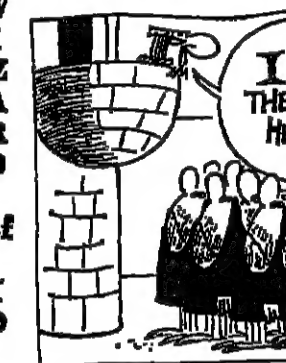
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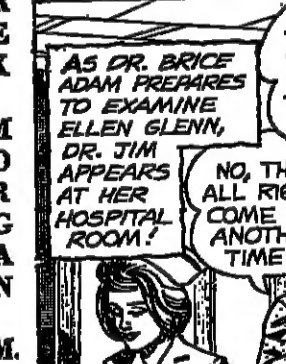
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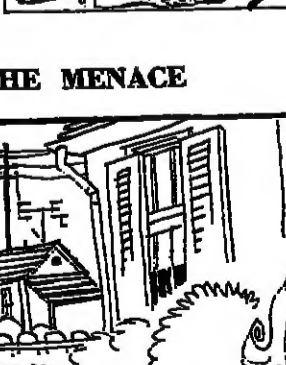
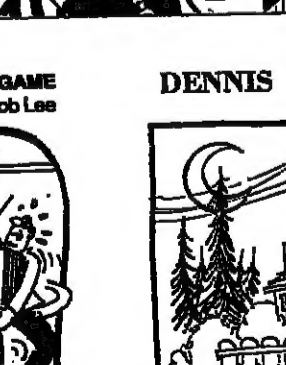
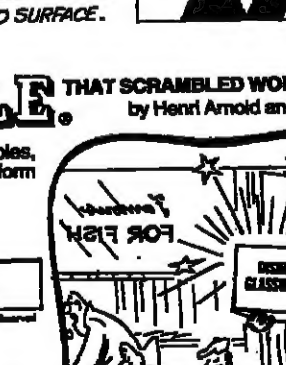
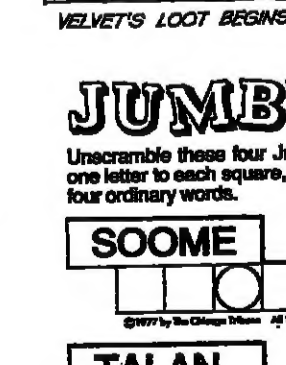
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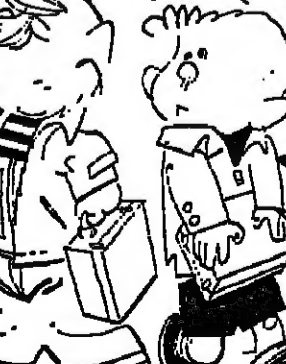
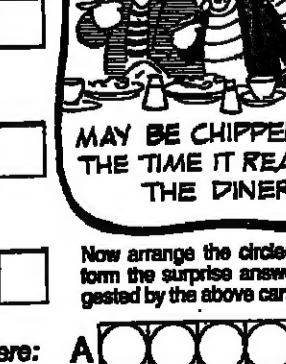
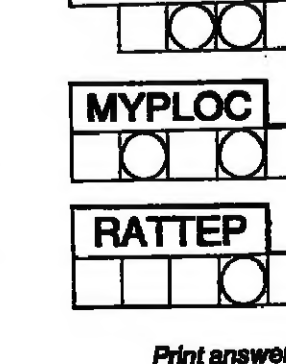
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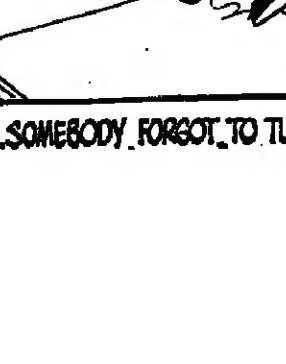
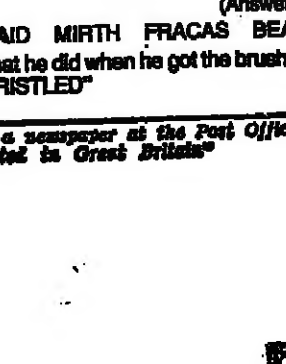
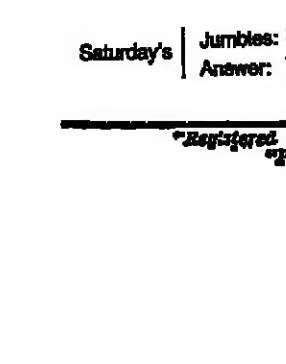
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## BOOKS

## REBECCA WEST: A CELEBRATION

## A Selection of Her Writings

Introduction by Samuel Hynes. Viking. 780 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by John Leonard

REBECCA West has accomplished the difficult, and, I should have thought, the impossible: She has sent me back to the "Confessions" of St. Augustine, back as it were, to that wretched pear tree, looking for the partridge I never found in my youth. Dame Rebecca is now 85 years old; her short book, "St. Augustine," was published in 1933, long before it occurred to anybody to make up a new category of letters called "psycho-biography." As usual, she was ahead of her times. "St. Augustine" is psycho-biography in style. It suggests that when Augustine abandoned his mistress for the monastery, the West lost a great imaginative writer and gained a lot of unnecessary guilt about sex and other matters.

Dame Rebecca can also be said—in her accounts of the Nuremberg and Lord Haw Haw trials, in her stunning crime reports, in her shrewd literary criticism—to have anticipated Mary McCarthy and Hannah Arendt and Truman Capote and (eigh) the New Journalism. Her masterpiece of history and travel, "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon" (1941), surpassed anything done in the same vein by her beloved D. H. Lawrence. She ought, leaving aside the laud of those years as the chattel of a heroine of the modern feminist movement; after all, she created herself, taking her name from herself, and refused to be marooned inside a fine, domestic sensibility. Art, politics, history and religion are her realms. She has also written seven novels.

All of this is represented in "A Celebration," "St. Augustine" uses up only 100 pages of this huge, handsome, odd volume. I say odd because it is not strictly chronological, and I can't see why it should not have been, in order to portray a developing intelligence. It jumps by form—fiction here, travel, biography, history, travel, criticism, and so disorients a career exemplar in its restlessness, its moral urgency. The forms informed one another. That's the way the brain works. "The Return of the Soldier" (1918) is here entire, and it is fine. We get all of her murder

## Best Seller

This list is based on copies processed sales figures from 1 bookstores in every region of United States.

The New York Times

Fiction

Week	Last
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
9	10
10	11
11	12

NONFICTION

Week	Last
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
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9	10
10	11
11	12

## CHESS

By Robert By

NEW YORK (NYT)—As the famous German theoretician and several times challenger for the world championship, Siegbert Tarrasch, declared a half-century ago, "He who has the bishops has the future."

The efficiency of the bishops, as against the knights, derives obviously from their long-range striking power. They need not advance many moves to reach the major battle points, and may already bear on them from distant secluded positions on the wings.

An example of this kind of bishop power is provided by the game between Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky and International Master John Grefe from the first round of the United States championship tournament in Mentor, Ohio.

The radical unpinning 5... P-KR3, 6... P-KN4 and 7... N-R4, that Grefe used here was popularized by a former world champion, Mikhail Botvinnik, and I have been successful with it in many games. One possible attempt to profit from the loosening of the black king-side, 8-B-E5, P-KB3; 9-Q-Q3, does not work out well after 8... P-B3; 10-Q-N6; 11-Q-N5; 12-N-Q4; 13-Q-R4; 14-P-KN4; 15-P-KN4; 16-P-KN4; 17-P-KN4; 18-P-KN4; 19-P-KN4; 20-P-KN4; 21-P-KN4; 22-P-KN4; 23-P-KN4; 24-P-KN4; 25-P-KN4; 26-P-KN4; 27-P-KN4; 28-P-KN4; 29-P-KN4; 30-P-KN4; 31-P-KN4; 32-P-KN4; 33-P-KN4; 34-P-KN4; 35-P-KN4; 36-P-KN4; 37-P-KN4; 38-P-KN4; 39-P-KN4; 40-P-KN4; 41-P-KN4; 42-P-KN4; 43-P-KN4; 44-P-KN4; 45-P-KN4; 46-P-KN4; 47-P-KN4; 48-P-KN4; 49-P-KN4; 50-P-KN4; 51-P-KN4; 52-P-KN4; 53-P-KN4; 54-P-KN4; 55-P-KN4; 56-P-KN4; 57-P-KN4; 58-P-KN4; 59-P-KN4; 60-P-KN4; 61-P-KN4; 62-P-KN4; 63-P-KN4; 64-P-KN4; 65-P-KN4; 66-P-KN4; 67-P-KN4; 68-P-KN4; 69-P-KN4; 70-P-KN4; 71-P-KN4; 72-P-KN4; 73-P-KN4; 74-P-KN4; 75-P-KN4; 76-P-KN4; 77-P-KN4; 78-P-KN4; 79-P-KN4; 80-P-KN4; 81-P-KN4; 82-P-KN4; 83-P-KN4; 84-P-KN4; 85-P-KN4; 86-P-KN4; 87-P-KN4; 88-P-KN4; 89-P-KN4; 90-P-KN4; 91-P-KN4; 92-P-KN4; 93-P-KN4; 94-P-KN4; 95-P-KN4; 96-P-KN4; 97-P-KN4; 98-P-KN4; 99-P-KN4; 100-P-KN4; 101-P-KN4; 102-P-KN4; 103-P-KN4; 104-P-KN4; 105-P-KN4; 106-P-KN4; 107-P-KN4; 108-P-KN4; 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## Observer

## A Painful Education

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Jimmy Carter, who got elected last year by boasting that he didn't know anything about Washington, has spent most of this year proving it. In eight months on the job, he has managed to irritate his black supporters, endanger his Southern base, offend some of the most powerful people in Congress, outrage many of his potential supporters in the Senate and alienate such formidable blocs as the pro-Israel oil-and-gas and military-industrial lobbies.



Baker

Some may love him for the enemies he has made—this kind of politics worked for Richard Nixon for a while—but if so they are being quiet about it. The most interesting sounds coming out of Washington this fall are the signs of disillusion from those who loved him last November.

It is easy to make the case sound more desperate than it is, and this is what is being done. It was only to be expected. Over-selling is one of the vices of American politics. We begin by overselling ourselves on the virtues of the presidents we elect, and when they turn out to be frail and mortal we oversell ourselves on their shortcomings.

In the Carter campaign people who would have known better oversold themselves on the virtues of innocence. Their man's lack of experience in the Byzantine maze of Washington should have alerted them to the possibility that, if elected, he would inevitably have to suffer some exceedingly painful on-the-job training. Now that he is getting it, they lament the fact that he lacks the cunning of a Lyndon Johnson who lived and breathed Washington for 30 years before facing off against Congress from the White House.

A troublesome problem of American government is that the skills required to get elected president nowadays are of very little use once you have won the job. Cutting an admirable figure on television, conveying a sense of decency, maturity, intelligence and authority—these are indispensable for getting elected but of small use in persuading the Congress to overhaul the tax structure, stopping one's countrymen from burning all the oil in the oceans or showing the Israelis the wisdom of abandoning passionately held views of their own self-interest.

Among these are talents for horse-trading, bullying and subtle bribery, a talent for detecting the point at which principle can be compromised short of disgrace, a talent for setting priorities and knowing which goals will require battles too frightful to be fought without risk of spending all one's political capital. Above all, one must have an instinctual grasp of the basic rule of Washington survival: Ration your enemies.

The Carter campaign was based on the argument that he was singularly innocent of these very talents that would be needed to carry out the ambitious programs he was promising to enact, and that for this reason he would make the best of all possible presidents.

Surprisingly, he seems to have been just as innocent of Washington reality as his campaign drummers boasted. He told us he would never lie to us, and to behold, sure enough he hadn't, at least about his inexperience. In the Senate after he showed an ignorance of the determination and ferocity which these traditional, periodic manhunters commonly attain, as well as the political damage they commonly leave behind. His understanding of the Congress seems to have been of the perfunctory textbook variety. If he was aware of the formidable power lodged in caves like the Senate Finance Committee, he took no cautions to accommodate with it. Nor did he seem to grasp the fact that since Watergate the Congress has been of a strong mind to teach presidents frequent lessons in humility.

These were flaws of innocence. So was the overselling of his ambitious domestic programs. The energy program, tax reform and welfare reform together composed a legislative package whose passage would have required the ability to pass a miracle.

## New Life Into Old Theory About Dinosaurs

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON (HT)—A hardy, long-haired paleontologist from Johns Hopkins University is breathing new life into the old theory that dinosaurs were not just big lizards.

Dr. Robert T. Bakker, who says his attraction to dinosaurs is basically aesthetic, has resurrected the notion that the big beasts were warm-blooded, like mammals, not cold-blooded like lizards and fish.

He can't prove it of course, because even it's a question of 200-million-year-old fossils, conclusive evidence is about as certain as peanut butter at a French picnic.

But Bakker, who writes in an accessible style for high-quality but popular journals such as Scientific American and Nature, is reaching a wide audience.

His personal style is made for the media. His brown hair hangs to his waist, his faded jeans are embroidered at the bottom and he wears a T-shirt that says: "Push Paleontology, Take an Allotment to Lunch."

Bakker's speech is sometimes elliptical, but his images are colorful. "Spiders," he said in an enormous fossil-filled room at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History. "are sort of eight-legged hairy lizards."

## Self-Trained Artist

Bakker is not only a student of dinosaur biology and physiology, but also a self-trained artist who draws and sculpts them. "They're like dragons. They're monsters, they're beautiful. They're not monsters in the sense of freaks, but monstrous in the old sense—wondrous."

Bakker became "addicted to dinosaurs" in 1956 in his grandfather's house when he saw some dinosaur pictures in an issue of Life magazine. He went to Yale, he said, because good work was being done there on dinosaurs, and then took his PhD at Harvard.

Bakker has done field work in the United States and southern Africa and he is continuing to develop evidence to support his theories about dinosaurs. When asked whether his work was gaining acceptance among more traditional paleontologists, he smiled puckishly and answered:

"Would I sound like President Nixon if I said that my mail was running 10 to one in my favor?"

## Right Direction

Dr. Nicholas Hotton, a paleontologist at the Smithsonian who thinks Bakker is heading in the right direction in his

dinosaur work, said, "There is a large measure of conjecture" in all paleontology. We know it's crooked, but it's the only wheel in town."

Other paleontologists such as Dr. Eugene Gaffney of the American Museum of Natural History in New York and Dr. Wann Langston of the Balcones Research Center in Austin, Texas, were more skeptical of Bakker's theory, which comes in three parts.

The first piece of evidence cited by Bakker is that for about 12 million years, or twice the length of the age of mammals, which we are in now, dinosaurs outlasted mammals. This is demonstrated by the fact that they often grew to be hundreds of times larger than their mammalian competitors.

It stands to reason, then, Bakker argues, that they were endothermic, or warm-blooded, a state that allows for greater adaptability under some climatic conditions and therefore a better chance of survival.

## Dinosaur Colors

Langston and Gaffney can't prove that Bakker is wrong, but they question his assertion that he is right. "How can you really say?" Langston asks. "It's like arguing about dinosaur colors," says Gaffney.

They say that Bakker's assertions outstrip his evidence. Hotton agrees. But they also say his work is serious and that his enthusiasm is good for the profession.

The second point of his theory is based on bone histology evidence developed by Bakker himself, and a French paleobiologist named Armand de Ricqlès.

Most mammals have bones that are lined with canals and capillaries whereas reptile bones are virtually solid. Fossil evidence indicates, according to Bakker, that dinosaur bones were like mammalian bones, not reptile bones.

Gaffney says, however, that "the bone histology work is equivocal." There have been similar findings in some fishes and "they're not warm-blooded."

Langston said he was unimpressed by Ricqlès's work because the French researcher did not use "adequate controls." Langston also said that some recent bones do not have the system of canals associated with other mammals.

The third point of the Bakker theory is related to the so-called predator-prey ratio. Fossil evidence indicates that like mammals and unlike reptiles dinosaurs killed and ate prey at an extremely high rate, Bakker says.

Hotton says that Bakker "can argue that convincingly, but the evidence is so fragmentary that I think Bob has overstated his case."

## 'Oxygen Cocktails' for Vacationers in Soviet Union

By Dan Fisher

YALTA, U.S.S.R.—Twenty-four days of morning seaside exercise, sleeping under the stars and "oxygen cocktails"—that is the standard prescription for vacationers at the Ukraine sanatorium here.

It is a formula repeated with little variation at more than 3,000 such facilities throughout the Soviet Union and it is aimed not at entertaining the vacationer but at overhauling him.

Ashur-Ali Ganlyev, a 46-year-old railroad worker from a village in mountainous Tadzhikistan, paid about \$83 for his 24-day stay at the Ukraine. The cost included room, board, a special program of exercise, inhalation therapy and ultrasonic treatment designed to relieve his asthma. Ganlyev's trade union picked up the balance of the bill, about \$193.

In contrast, Sokhib Tabarov, 53, a literature professor from Dushanbe, capital of Tadzhikistan, paid the entire \$276 tab. He and his wife together earn \$1,311 a month, a princely sum by Soviet standards.

doctor prescribing such a rest and attesting to an ailment.

"Usually a stay in a sanatorium is the final stage of treatment for an illness," said Dr. Monchenco Mikhailovich, head physician at the Ukraine.

There are sanatoriums specializing in the care of cardiovascular and kidney diseases. The Ukraine specializes in respiratory and nervous ailments. It has a 350-person staff including 18 doctors and 46 nurses.

The primary means of treatment are natural ones: "air, sun and water bathing," Mikhailovich said. The "oxygen cocktail" is made from the juice of sweetbrier, vitamin C and egg yolk.

The concoction is injected with pure oxygen and the result is a light, foamy drink that is "very tasty," according to one vacationer.



John, Ringo, Paul and George: the Beatles in

## PEOPLE: Liverpool Offers Beatles A Hard Day's Night

The Beatles were once the most famous and favorite sons of Liverpool, England, but the city fathers have turned them into a television movie about his daredevil life. "It was my fault," said Wallsenda after the accident. "I'll be more careful next time." Hospital officials said X-rays showed no broken bones and that, possibly, Wallsenda had suffered a whiplash. Wallsenda, a great-grandfather, is head of the Flying Wallsenda circus family.

Comedian Redd Foxx, who would quit his ABC series rather than appear in another demand for an invitation to appear in a deodorant commercial. A chicken bones arrived in a bouquet of wilted lilies. Manila, a man presented a six-foot-long skeleton of a hoi.

High-wire aerialist Karl Wallenda, 73, has been hospitalized in Sarasota, Fla., after falling 20 feet while rehearsing a stunt for a television movie about his daredevil life. "It was my fault," said Wallsenda after the accident. "I'll be more careful next time." Hospital officials said X-rays showed no broken bones and that, possibly, Wallsenda had suffered a whiplash. Wallsenda, a great-grandfather, is head of the Flying Wallsenda circus family.

Banker Christopher Janus says he is withdrawing his \$150,000 reward for information leading to the missing Peking Man fossils after his four-year search produced marriage offers, death threats and chicken bones but few leads. "I am withdrawing the reward as of Dec. 31 and hope to return full-time to my investment banking business," Janus said in announcing an end to the hunt that has cost him more than \$200,000 and taken him on search missions through four continents.

The humanoid fossils, thought to be at least 500,000 years old and considered priceless by anthropologists, disappeared after U.S. Marines took them into custody near Peking at the onset of World War II. Janus, 65, said

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